

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOHN ARMSTRONG, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GAVIN C. NEWSOM, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 94-cv-02307 CW

ORDER GRANTING IN PART MOTION
TO MODIFY REMEDIAL ORDERS AND
INJUNCTIONS

(Re: Dkt. No. 2922)

In this class action for violations of disabled prisoners' rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (RA), which is in the remedial phase, Plaintiffs contend that staff at R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD) continue to deprive class members of their rights under the ADA in violation of this Court's prior remedial orders and injunctions. Docket No. 2922. Plaintiffs seek an order modifying the Court's prior remedial orders and injunctions to require the implementation of new remedial measures at RJD to prevent further violations of class members' rights. Defendants oppose the motion. Having carefully considered the parties' submissions, and the argument presented at the hearing held on August 11, 2020, the Court GRANTS IN PART Plaintiffs' motion to modify the Court's remedial orders and injunctions.

FINDINGS OF FACT¹²

I. Procedural history

In 1994, Plaintiffs, "a class of all present and future California state prison inmates and parolees with certain disabilities, sued defendants, California state officials with responsibility for the operation of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (the CDCR) and the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH), challenging the State's treatment of disabled prisoners and parolees." Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger, 622 F.3d 1058, 1063 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted). The claims against the CDCR were litigated separately from the claims against the BPH; only the former claims are relevant to the present motion.

On July 9, 1996, on the eve of trial, Plaintiffs and CDCR Defendants reached an agreement on a Stipulation and Order for Procedures to Determine Liability and Remedy. Docket No. 148. The Stipulation and Order provides:

It is the intent of this Stipulation to require defendants to operate programs, activities, services and facilities of the California Department of Corrections in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and § 504 of the

¹ Defendants objected to the Court's consideration of new matters that were raised and attached to Plaintiffs' reply on the ground that Defendants did not have an opportunity to respond to them. Objections 1-3, Docket No. 3033. The Court permitted Defendants to file a supplemental brief to respond. Defendants filed a supplemental brief, but it contains no response to most of the matters to which Defendants originally objected. See Defs.' Supp. Resp., Docket No. 3045. Defendants have thus waived these objections.

² Defendants object to certain portions of the declarations of Gay Grunfeld and Michael Freedman, upon which the Court has not relied. The Court overrules these objections as moot.

1 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, if the Court
2 determines that the ADA and § 504 apply to
the California Department of Corrections.

3 Stipulation and Order ¶ 12, Docket No. 148.

4 On September 20, 1996, this Court held that the ADA and RA
5 apply to state prisoners, Docket No. 157, and that Defendants'
6 policies and procedures with regard to disabled prisoners were
7 inadequate and violative of the ADA and the RA, Docket No. 159.
8 See also Armstrong v. Wilson, 942 F. Supp. 1252, 1258 (N.D. Cal.
9 1996), aff'd, 124 F.3d 1019 (9th Cir. 1997).

10 On the same date, the Court entered a Remedial Order and
11 Injunction, which required CDCR Defendants to develop plans,
12 policies, and procedures, including disability-grievance
13 procedures, to ensure that their facilities and programs were
14 compliant with the ADA and RA. Remedial Order and Injunction at
15 1-4, Docket No. 158. The Court retained jurisdiction to enforce
16 the terms of the Remedial Order and Injunction, as well as to
17 issue "any order permitted by law, including contempt, necessary
18 to ensure that defendants comply with the guidelines, policies,
19 procedures, plans and evaluations" required by the Remedial Order
20 and Injunction. Id. at 5.

21 In accordance with the Remedial Order and Injunction,
22 Defendants produced a remedial plan in 1998, Docket No. 337,
23 which they amended in January 2001, Docket No. 681. The Amended
24 Remedial Plan of January 2001 (ARP), Section I, incorporates the
25 ADA's anti-discrimination and access provisions, 42 U.S.C.
26 § 12132, by providing as follows:

27 No qualified inmate or parolee with a
28 disability as defined in Title 42 of the
United States Code, Section 12102 shall,

1 because of that disability, be excluded from
2 participation in or denied the benefits of
3 services, programs, or activities of the
Department or be subjected to
discrimination.

4 ARP at 1, Docket No. 681. Section II.F. of the ARP requires CDCR
5 to "provide reasonable accommodations or modifications for known
6 physical or mental disabilities of qualified inmates/parolees."
7 Id. at 7. The remainder of the ARP describes various types of
8 accommodations that CDCR must provide, such as "staff
9 assistance," sign language interpreters, alternative methods for
10 restraining inmates who cannot be restrained with traditional
11 restraint equipment in the ordinary prescribed manner, and
12 accessible vehicles for transporting inmates. Id. at 22-34. The
13 ARP requires each institution to take steps to ensure that staff
14 are aware at all times of which inmates have disabilities that
15 require accommodations. Id. For example, the ARP requires each
16 institution to issue an identifying vest to each inmate who has
17 vision or hearing disabilities, which the inmate must wear over
18 his clothing when outside of his cell or bed area. Id.
19 Defendants used the ARP as a model to craft remedial plans that
20 were specifically tailored to each CDCR institution. See
21 Individual Remedial Plans, Docket Nos. 782, 783, 784. The Court
22 approved the remedial plans for each institution, including RJD,
23 on February 6, 2002. Docket No. 781; RJD Remedial Plan, Docket
24 No. 784-2.

25 In November 2006, Plaintiffs filed a motion for a further
26 remedial order, in which they argued that Defendants were in
27 violation of the ARP and the Court's orders. Docket No. 950. As
28 a result of this motion, the Court issued another injunction in

2007 (2007 injunction), which required Defendants, in relevant part, to comply with the ARP, including Section I, and to develop accountability procedures to track their noncompliance with the ARP and the Court's orders. 2007 Injunction at 7, 9, Docket No. 1045. Since then, the Court has modified the 2007 injunction several times to clarify Defendants' obligations regarding reporting and accountability. See Armstrong v. Brown, 768 F.3d 975, 979 (9th Cir. 2014); see also Order Modifying Permanent Injunction of August 2, 2012, Docket No. 2180; Order Modifying 2007 Injunction of December 29, 2014, Docket No. 2479.

In February and June 2020, respectively, Plaintiffs filed two motions (enforcement motions) in which they argue that Defendants' employees have engaged and continue to engage in conduct that violates class members' rights under the ARP and ADA contrary to this Court's prior orders and injunctions. Docket Nos. 2922, 2948. The conduct alleged involves misconduct directed at class members, who are more vulnerable to abuse and less able to defend themselves in light of their disabilities, as well as acts that have served to discourage class members from requesting reasonable accommodations for their disabilities, either through the formal grievance process or otherwise.

The first enforcement motion is the one now before the Court, which seeks relief for alleged violations of class members' rights under the ARP and ADA at RJD (RJD enforcement motion), and the second enforcement motion seeks relief for alleged violations of class members' rights at other prisons throughout California (state-wide enforcement motion). The

1 state-wide enforcement motion has not been fully briefed and
2 remains pending.

3 II. The continued lack of accountability for staff at RJD
4 enables violations of the ARP and the Court's remedial
orders and injunctions

5 RJD has the second largest population of incarcerated people
6 with disabilities in CDCR, with nearly 1,000 Armstrong class
7 members, including 297 people who use wheelchairs, 217 people who
8 are deaf or hard of hearing, and thirteen people who are blind.
9 Grunfeld Decl., Ex. II at 184-89, Docket No. 2922-1.³

10 Beginning in September 2016, Plaintiffs' counsel notified
11 Defendants of allegations of noncompliance with the ARP and the
12 Court's orders and injunctions based on claims that RJD staff
13 were denying class members reasonable accommodations and were
14 using excessive force against class members. See, e.g., Freedman
15 Decl., Ex. 67, 69, 71, 73, Docket No. 2921-2.⁴

16 In August 2018, auditors from the Office of Audits and Court
17 Compliance (OACC) and Plaintiffs' counsel conducted a joint
18

19
20 ³ Defendants object to this exhibit on the ground that it was
21 not properly authenticated. The Court overrules this objection.
22 Gay Grunfeld declares that this exhibit is a true and correct
23 copy of excerpts of data from Defendants' COMPSTAT system, which
24 Defendants produced to Plaintiffs' counsel on January 13, 2020.
25 Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 71, Docket No. 2922-1. That is sufficient to
26 find that the exhibit is what Ms. Grunfeld claims it is.
27 Moreover, Defendants do not argue that the exhibit is not
28 authentic.

24 ⁴ Defendants object to Exhibits 67, 69, and 71 to the
25 Freedman Declaration on the ground that the declarant lacks
26 personal knowledge. These exhibits are copies of the monitoring
27 reports written by Plaintiffs' counsel, and the declarant is
28 counsel for Plaintiffs. These documents are being offered to
show that Plaintiffs' counsel alerted Defendants to allegations
of noncompliance with the ARP and the Court's orders. The
objections are, therefore, overruled.

1 compliance review of the Disability Placement Program at RJD,
 2 during which the joint team interviewed twelve class members.
 3 Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 16 & Ex. G at 1-2, Docket No. 2922-1. After the
 4 joint review, the OACC wrote a letter to CDCR's Division of Adult
 5 Institutions (DAI) dated September 20, 2018, in which the OACC
 6 reported that seven of the interviewees made allegations of
 7 "staff members forcefully removing some inmates from wheelchairs;
 8 staff members assaulting inmates that were already secured with
 9 restraint equipment; and inmates being accused of assaulting
 10 officers when, in fact, it was the staff member who had assaulted
 11 the inmate." Grunfeld Decl., Ex. G at 1, Docket No. 2922-1.⁵ The
 12 OACC recommended, based "on the nature and consistency of the
 13 allegations," that CDCR and RJD management "promptly take all
 14 reasonable actions to ensure that these incidents do not occur in
 15 the future, and that the historical allegations are thoroughly
 16 investigated." Id. (emphasis added). The OACC requested that
 17 CDCR provide it with a "Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address
 18 these allegations," identifying steps RJD and CDCR plan to take
 19 to "mitigate these issues and address confirmed violations, along
 20 with projected completion dates for each task," by October 5,
 21 2018. Id.; Miller Decl. ¶¶ 4, 5, 10. As of January 2020, CDCR
 22 had not produced the Corrective Action Plan that OACC requested
 23

24 ⁵ Defendants object to Exhibit G on the ground that it was
 25 not properly authenticated. The Court overrules this objection.
 26 Gay Grunfeld declares that this exhibit is a true and correct
 27 copy of the September 20, 2018, memorandum to Connie Gipson,
 28 Director of DAI, from Matt Espenshade, Deputy Director of OACC,
 regarding the joint interviews. Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 17, Docket No.
 2922-1. That is sufficient to find that the exhibit is what Ms.
 Grunfeld claims it is. Moreover, Defendants do not argue that
 the exhibit is not authentic.

1 in September 2018. CDCR's Rule 30(b)(6) Designee (Seibel) Dep.
2 Tr. at 30, Docket No. 2922-1.

3 In December 2018, CDCR sent a strike team to investigate
4 allegations of staff misconduct on Facility C at RJD. The team
5 was comprised of fourteen investigative staff and seven
6 ombudsmen. Bishop Report at 1-3, Docket No. 2921-6. The strike
7 team sought to interview 150 inmates on Facility C, but only 102
8 inmates agreed to be interviewed. Id. The interviewees
9 reported, in relevant part, that RJD staff specifically targeted
10 for abuse inmates with disabilities and other vulnerable inmates;
11 that RJD staff hired inmates to assault other inmates; that RJD
12 staff engaged in gang-like behavior; and that RJD staff
13 retaliated against inmates who reported the abuse with further
14 abuse or by making false allegations against them so that the
15 inmates would be subjected to disciplinary action. Id. at 4-9.
16 Forty-eight inmates out of the 102 who chose to participate in
17 the interviews supported their claims of misconduct by RJD staff
18 with detailed and "actionable" allegations. Id. at 14-17.

19 At the time that these interviews were conducted, there were
20 some fixed cameras at RJD outside of the five housing units, six
21 cameras in the gym, and ninety cameras in Facility E, which is a
22 newer facility that was built with cameras. CDCR's Rule 30(b)(6)
23 Designee (Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 108-12, Docket No. 2921-8. The
24 cameras in places other than in Facility E are "old," their
25 "clarity is very poor," they have blind spots, and some were
26 inoperable at the time of the December 2018 interviews. Id.
27 Despite the presence of some cameras at RJD, CDCR does not have a
28

1 written policy that requires that video footage be reviewed when
2 an allegation of staff misconduct is investigated. Id. at 129.

3 The Chief Ombudsman for CDCR, and who was part of the strike
4 team, wrote the following in an email to DAI's director and
5 others at CDCR immediately after conducting the interviews in
6 December 2018:

7 [W]hat we heard was overwhelming accusations
8 of abuse by the Officers with Sgt's and Lt's
9 looking in the other direction. I have never
10 heard accusations like these in all my years.
11 I would strongly suggest placing a strike
12 team on this yard immediately. Many of the
13 inmates have expressed fear of what will
14 happen to them tomorrow when the team is not
15 there. This is a very serious situation and
16 needs immediate attention. If there is any
17 means of installing cameras immediately I
18 would strongly suggest it, at least in the
19 blind spots and the back door by the gym. A
20 review of the appeal process, RVR's and staff
21 complaints off that yard also needs to take
22 place ASAP.

23 Grunfeld Decl., Ex. H, Docket No. 2922-1 (emphasis added).⁶

24 Associate Warden Bishop, who led the strike team, wrote a
25 report based on his assessment of the interviews and recommended
26 that the "actionable" allegations of forty-eight inmates be
27 investigated "promptly." Bishop Report at 14-17, Docket No.
28 2921-6. Yet, it is undisputed that the investigations of some of
these "actionable" allegations made in December 2018 were not

25 ⁶ Defendants object to this exhibit on the ground that it was
26 not properly authenticated. The Court overrules this objection.
27 Gay Grunfeld declares that this exhibit is a true and correct
28 copy of an email sent by Sara Malone, who is the Chief Ombudsman
for CDCR, to Kimberly Seibel and Connie Gipson of CDCR. Grunfeld
Decl. ¶ 22, Docket No. 2922-1. That is sufficient to find that
the exhibit is what Ms. Grunfeld claims it is. Moreover,
Defendants do not argue that the exhibit is not authentic.

complete as of January 2020. See Defs.' Rule 30(b)(6) Designee (Kimberly Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 133, 156, Docket No. 2921-8; id. at 221-22, Docket No. 2922-1.

Associate Warden Bishop also recommended, among other things, that live-feed cameras be installed in all areas of limited or obstructed visibility; that CDCR conduct a comprehensive review and investigation of staff gang activity on Facility C by trained gang investigation staff; and that CDCR increase managerial presence on Facility C during all hours. Bishop Report at 12-13, Docket No. 2921-6.

Notwithstanding these recommendations, and Defendants' acknowledgement that the Bishop Report "formally recognized serious problems with aspects of R.J. Donovan's operations," Defs.' Resp. at 19, as of the date of this order, CDCR has not installed additional live-feed cameras at RJD⁷; has not devoted any additional resources to investigate or address gang-like behavior among RJD staff; and has not increased managerial presence on Facility C or elsewhere at RJD.⁸ CDCR's Rule 30(b)(6) Designee (Kimberly Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 168-69, Docket No. 2921-8.

⁷ CDCR had requested funds for the installation of additional cameras at RJD during the 2020-2021 fiscal year as part of its Audio Video Surveillance Solution system. Macomber Decl. ¶ 8. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Governor of California withdrew CDCR's request from the state's budget proposal without prejudice in May 2020. Req. for Judicial Notice, Ex. K. Defendants represent that they remain committed to installing additional cameras at RJD in the future.

⁸ Two field training sergeants provided additional managerial presence at RJD for about a year, but neither of these field sergeants is currently at RJD. CDCR's Rule 30(b)(6) Designee (Kimberly Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 168-69, Docket No. 2921-8. Accordingly, there is no additional managerial presence at RJD at this time.

Two correctional sergeant investigators from outside RJD conducted follow-up interviews with some of the Bishop Report interviewees in January and February 2019, and wrote memoranda in which they concluded that the majority of the allegations of staff misconduct and use of excessive force were being made by "wheelchair designated inmates" or inmates suffering from severe mental illness. Freedman Decl., Ex. 3 (DOJ0000057), Docket No. 2921-6; id., Ex. 4 (DOJ00000425). Although the allegations have "not yet been proven," the investigators emphasized that the allegations were "brought up in numerous interviews by different inmates, and even by an inmate who claims to have assaulted inmates on behalf of custody staff." Id. Accordingly, the investigators recommended, among other things, that CDCR install cameras inside housing units and rotundas. Id.

Plaintiffs represent, and Defendants do not dispute, that Defendants failed to disclose to Plaintiffs' counsel the Bishop Report from December 2018, and the memoranda of the two investigators from early 2019, until January 2020, when Defendants produced them in response to formal discovery requests by Plaintiffs. Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 31, Docket No. 2922-1.

Starting in January 2019, Plaintiffs' counsel began to send copies of its advocacy letters to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) regarding class members' allegations of violations of the ARP and their ADA rights. Grunfeld Decl., Ex. J, Docket No. 2922-1.⁹ The OIG reviewed CDCR's responses to sixteen of

⁹ Defendants object to this exhibit on the ground that it was not properly authenticated. The Court overrules this objection.

1 Plaintiffs' advocacy letters from 2019 and concluded in January
2 2020 that each described "serious" misconduct that, "if true,
3 would result in disciplinary action for the subject employees."
4 Id. at 1. The OIG found a "pervasive lack of timely follow
5 through," including that CDCR "ignored" many allegations, failed
6 to investigate twenty-eight allegations not previously known to
7 CDCR, and failed to refer pertinent information to the Office of
8 Internal Affairs when appropriate. Id.

9 Plaintiffs' expert, Jeffrey Schwartz, has assisted prisons
10 and jails over the last twenty years in applying national
11 correctional standards to their operations. Schwartz Decl. ¶ 2,
12 Docket No. 2947-9. Schwartz was retained by Plaintiffs to opine
13 on CDCR's inquiry, investigation, and disciplinary process as it
14 relates to allegations of staff misconduct and the discipline of
15 staff for misconduct. Id. ¶ 9. As part of his assignment,
16 Schwartz analyzed the files of forty-three investigations of
17 allegations of staff misconduct at RJD. Id. ¶ 11. Schwartz
18 opines that the situation at RJD is "horrifying" for inmates with
19 disabilities and other vulnerable inmates, and that there is
20 "substantial evidence that these vulnerable inmates are targeted
21 and preyed upon by a significant number of staff at RJD." Id. ¶¶
22 23-27. According to Schwartz, "Inmates are afraid to file
23 grievances/complaints and afraid to provide testimony during
24 investigations. Pressure to withdraw complaints and other forms

25 _____
26 Gay Grunfeld declares that this exhibit is a true and correct
27 copy of a letter sent on January 17, 2020, by Inspector General
28 Roy Wesley to CDCR Secretary Ralph Diaz. Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 34,
Docket No. 2922-1. That is sufficient to find that the exhibit
is what Ms. Grunfeld claims it is. Moreover, Defendants do not
argue that the exhibit is not authentic.

1 of intimidation are common." Id. ¶ 60. Schwartz attributes this
2 situation to RJD's "dysfunctional staff culture," which "will not
3 be changed quickly or easily." Id. ¶ 93. According to Schwartz,
4 this dysfunctional culture stems in part from the ineffectiveness
5 of CDCR's system for investigating misconduct and disciplining
6 staff; the investigations of staff misconduct at RJD are
7 incomplete, unprofessional, and biased against incarcerated
8 complainants and witnesses. Id. ¶¶ 93, 40-47, 84, 181, 187, 273,
9 276, 327. Schwartz opines that inmate testimony is often
10 discounted or ignored and that plagiarism and other collusion in
11 staff reports is disregarded. Id. ¶¶ 40-49. Schwartz notes that
12 staff is disciplined primarily when there is video evidence or
13 staff reports of misconduct. Id. ¶¶ 53, 126, 127, 172, 208, 210,
14 219.

15 Defendants have not proffered any evidence to dispute
16 Schwartz's conclusions that, despite the existence of policies
17 and procedures for investigations of and discipline in connection
18 with staff misconduct, the policies and procedures are
19 ineffective because they are not properly followed when it comes
20 to staff misconduct at RJD. To the contrary, Defendants' own
21 expert, Ken McGinnis, agrees that "there have been breakdowns and
22 failures in the decisions of those involved in the [investigation
23 and disciplinary] processes that have resulted in inappropriate
24 outcomes." McGinnis Decl., Ex. B. at 8-9, Docket No. 3006-2.

25 Schwartz's opinions are supported by the fact that the
26 current investigation and discipline system has resulted in only
27 nine terminations of RJD staff since 2017 for misconduct in which
28 the victim was an inmate; only two of these dismissals are final.

1 See Miller Decl. ¶¶ 34-36, Docket No. 3006-1. One of these
2 terminated staff members was reinstated, and another resigned
3 before the termination became final. Id. Each of these
4 terminations involved misconduct against a disabled inmate. See
5 Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 39, Docket No. 3023-5. Each of the terminations
6 was based, at least in part, on either a video or a staff report
7 of the misconduct. Id. ¶ 40. Plaintiffs represent, and
8 Defendants do not dispute, that no terminations of RJD staff have
9 occurred where no video or staff report of misconduct was
10 available. Further, there have been no reports of staff
11 misconduct made by correctional staff who witnessed another
12 correctional officer engaged in misconduct. Defs.' Rule 30(b)(6)
13 Designee (Kimberly Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 257, Docket No. 2922-1.

14 Out of the forty-eight "actionable" allegations of
15 misconduct identified in the Bishop Report, only two resulted in
16 any discipline. See Grunfeld Decl., Ex. 00, Docket No. 3023-5.

17 Plaintiffs' other expert, Eldon Vail, is a former
18 correctional administrator with thirty-five years of experience
19 working in and administering adult correctional institutions.
20 Vail Decl. ¶ 3, Docket No. 2020-5. He has served as the Warden
21 of three adult correctional institutions, and he served as the
22 Secretary of the Department of Corrections of Washington for four
23 years. Id. ¶ 4. As part of his assignment, Vail reviewed the
24 declarations of inmate-declarants, relevant CDCR policies, and
25 various other case materials and filings. Id. ¶ 10. Vail
26 concludes that there is a pattern of violence against class
27 members at RJD and that staff at RJD routinely use force against
28 class members after failing to recognize and reasonably

1 accommodate inmates' disabilities. Id. ¶¶ 13, 4, 27, 30. In his
2 opinion, the level of force used by RJD staff against class
3 members often is excessive and the frequency with which such
4 force is used is "startling." Id. According to Vail, the
5 "unnecessary and excessive use of force, including closed fist
6 punches and kicks, that result in serious injury to the class
7 members is far beyond the norm found in other institutions or
8 jurisdictions of which I am aware." Id. ¶ 13. Vail also
9 identified a pattern of retaliation against class members who
10 report abuse, and widespread fear among class members of
11 reporting allegations of staff misconduct as a result. Id. ¶¶
12 16, 59-62, 88.

13 Vail reviewed some of the confidential closure memoranda
14 regarding the follow-up investigations of the allegations
15 described in the Bishop Report. Vail Decl. ¶¶ 41-51, Docket No.
16 3023-9. He opines that these investigations were inadequate.
17 Id. (concluding that "the follow-up investigations, or lack
18 thereof, [were] shocking" and that investigators "demonstrate[d]
19 flawed investigative techniques and bias against incarcerated
20 people"). For example, Vail notes that investigators deemed
21 allegations that certain RJD officers allowed inmates into
22 certain cells to steal other inmates' property to be "unfounded"
23 even though the inmate who made the allegations told
24 investigators that he himself was allowed by those RJD officers
25 to go into cells to steal property, and that he did so often.
26 Id. ¶¶ 42-44. As another example, an inmate told investigators
27 that he had been hired by an RJD officer to assault other
28

1 inmates; that allegation also was deemed to be unsubstantiated.
 2 Id. ¶¶ 49-50.

3 Defendants admit that, as of 2018, RJD had "serious
 4 problems" derived from staff misconduct. See, e.g., Defs.' Resp.
 5 at 1, Docket No. 3006 ("Defendants recognize that the R.J.
 6 Donovan Correctional Facility has challenges necessitating
 7 support."); id. at 18 (acknowledging that in 2018 "incidents of
 8 staff misconduct were occurring on [RJD]'s Facility C at an
 9 unacceptable rate"); McGinnis Decl., Ex. B at 41, Docket No.
 10 3006-2 ("[C]DCR, by its own reports and documents, acknowledged a
 11 problem of staff misconduct at RJD and an environment that needed
 12 to change."). Defendants also admit that there is still "staff
 13 misconduct that does occur" at RJD. See Defs.' Rule 30(b)(6)
 14 Designee (Kimberly Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 267, Docket No. 2922-1.

15 In July 2020, the Court ordered the transfer of two class
 16 members out of RJD to other prisons based on evidence that these
 17 class members had suffered retaliation and were at imminent risk
 18 of suffering harm for submitting declarations in support of the
 19 enforcement motions. Orders, Docket Nos. 2978, 2979, 3025. One
 20 of these class members alleged that he received another threat on
 21 the eve of his transfer out of RJD in the form of a note that was
 22 signed with the initials of a correctional officer gang. See
 23 Godbold Decl., Ex. A-D, Docket No. 3017; Grunfeld Decl., Ex. Q-S,
 24 Docket No. 3023-5. Defendants have not submitted any evidence to
 25 dispute this new allegation, which suggests that RJD staff
 26 continue to engage in gang-like conduct. Defendants agreed to
 27 transfer a third inmate who witnessed the retaliation against the
 28 two class members who were transferred after that third inmate

1 alleged that he faced retaliation for having assisted with the
 2 transfer of the other two class members. See Grunfeld Decl. ¶ 21
 3 & Ex. H, T, U, Docket No. 3023-5.

4 III. Staff at RJD violated the ARP and the Court's prior orders
 5 and injunctions

6 A. Staff at RJD denied class members reasonable
 7 accommodations for their disabilities

8 As will be discussed in the Conclusions of Law below, a
 9 violation of the ADA's anti-discrimination and access provisions,
 10 42 U.S.C. § 12132, which are incorporated into Section I of the
 11 ARP, occurs where a disabled individual is denied a reasonable
 12 accommodation so that he can enjoy benefits of a public entity's
 13 services, programs, or activities, or is otherwise discriminated
 14 against by the public entity, by reason of his disability. ARP
 15 at 1, Docket No. 681. A failure to provide a reasonable
 16 accommodation can occur where a correctional officer could have
 17 used less force or no force during the performance of his
 18 penological duties with respect to a disabled person.

19 Plaintiffs have submitted eighty-seven declarations from
 20 sixty-six current or former inmates at RJD.¹⁰ These declarations
 21 describe dozens of incidents in which staff at RJD denied class
 22 members reasonable accommodations for their disabilities.¹¹ Some

23 ¹⁰ See Freedman Decl., Ex. 6-58, 88, Docket No. 2922-2 to
 24 Docket No. 2922-5; Freedman Decl., Ex. 3-5, 9-24, Docket No.
 25 2947-5; Freedman Decl. Ex. 3, 5, 9, Docket No. 2970-1; Freedman
 Decl. Ex. 1-4, 11, Docket No. 2999-1; Grunfeld Decl., Ex. H, M-P,
 Docket No. 3023-5; Godbold Decl., Ex. B, Docket 3023-7.

26 ¹¹ Defendants object to certain portions of these
 27 declarations on the grounds that: (1) they contain evidence the
 28 probative value of which is substantially outweighed by the
 danger of unfair prejudice under Federal Rule of Evidence 403;
 (2) they contain hearsay; (3) the declarants lack personal

of the incidents involve the use of force against class members even though they appear to have posed no imminent threat to staff or other inmates. The incidents are from 2017, 2018, and 2019, and some are as recent as April 2020. The incidents took place at various locations at RJD and are not limited to Facility C. For none of these incidents have Defendants submitted evidence to show that the denial of reasonable accommodations, or the use of unnecessary force, which itself can be a denial of a reasonable accommodation, was necessary for the performance of legitimate penological duties. The following are illustrative examples.

An RJD officer denied a class member a reasonable accommodation for his hearing disabilities when he tried to communicate with the class member. Freedman Decl., Ex. 7, ¶¶ 1-26, Docket No. 2921-6 (December 2019, Facility A). The class member tried to indicate to the officer that he had a hearing disability by pointing to his disability vest and his ears, and he tried to request that they should communicate in writing by making a writing motion with his hands. Id. Instead of using an ADA-appropriate technique for communicating with the class member, the RJD officer yelled at the class member and then

knowledge; or (4) the declarants improperly offer testimony that requires medical or mental-health expertise. See Defs.' Resp. at 42-45; Objections at 4-5, Docket No. 3033. The Court overrules these objections. The Court declines to exclude any portions of the inmate declarations on the basis of Federal Rule of Evidence 403, because there is no danger of unfair prejudice as the Court, not a jury, is making factual determinations. The Court finds that the rest of Defendants' objections lack merit. The statements in the inmate declarations at issue are not subject to exclusion because they (1) are not hearsay, as they are not made for the truth of the matter asserted or fall within one of the hearsay exceptions under Federal Rule of Evidence 803; (2) are based on the declarants' personal knowledge and perceptions.

1 punched the class member in the face. Id. As a result of this
2 incident, the class member is afraid to ask staff for writing
3 supplies so that he can communicate, for fear of being assaulted
4 again. Id. ¶¶ 27-28.

5 A class member with mobility disabilities who uses a cane
6 and walker asked an RJD officer not to handcuff him behind his
7 back because his disability requires a handcuffing accommodation.
8 Freedman Decl., Ex. 10 ¶¶ 1-11, Docket No. 2921-6 (July 2019,
9 Facility A). Instead of accommodating him, the officer body-
10 slammed the class member to the ground, causing him to hit his
11 head on the concrete floor and lose consciousness for several
12 seconds. Id. After he regained consciousness, the officer put
13 his knee on the class member's throat and then kned him in the
14 face. Id. ¶¶ 12-13. The class member had to be taken to the
15 hospital, where he was diagnosed with acute contusions to the
16 back of his neck and head; he was transported back to RJD in a
17 van that was not accessible. Id. ¶ 15; Freedman Decl., Ex. 10a.

18 Other class members with mobility disabilities who requested
19 a handcuffing accommodation also were thrown to the ground by RJD
20 officers instead of accommodated. Freedman Decl., Ex. 6 ¶¶ 1-8,
21 Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 8 ¶¶ 1-9, 17-18, Docket
22 No. 2921-6 (January 2020, C14 Unit); Freedman Decl., Ex. 45 ¶¶ 1-
23 10, 17-18, Docket No. 2921-7 (September 2019, Facility A);
24 Freedman Decl., Ex. 26 ¶¶ 1-14, Docket No. 2921-6 (July 2019,
25 Facility A).

26 A class member with incontinence issues asked an RJD officer
27 to allow an ADA shower after an incontinence incident, and the
28 officer refused. Freedman Decl., Ex. 35 ¶¶ 1-11, Docket No.

1 2921-7 (February 2019, Facility A). Other class members also
2 report being denied requests for showers or cleaning supplies
3 after incontinence incidents. Freedman Decl., Ex. 6 ¶ 20, Docket
4 No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 14 ¶ 12, Docket No. 2921-6.

5 RJD officers have forced some class members to stand for
6 long periods of time or to walk significant distances without
7 their walkers or other assistive devices despite the class
8 members' requests for accommodations; in some cases, this has
9 caused the class members' disabilities to worsen. See, e.g.,
10 Freedman Decl., Ex. 11 ¶¶ 1-12, 19, Docket No. 2921-6 (September
11 2018, Facility A).

12 RJD officers also have denied class members' requests for
13 wheelchair pushers. Freedman Decl., Ex. 6 ¶ 20, Docket No. 2921-
14 6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 35 ¶¶ 1-11, Docket No. 2921-7 (February
15 2019, Facility A).

16 A class member was rendered unable to move his wheelchair in
17 his own cell and was forced to sleep on the floor because an RJD
18 officer conducted a search in the cell and left his property in
19 disarray, rendering the cell inaccessible. Freedman Decl., Ex.
20 53 ¶¶ 1-16, Docket No. 2921-6 (December 2016). The class member
21 requested assistance to restore his cell to an accessible
22 condition, but RJD staff ignored his requests. Id. When the
23 class member filed a grievance, the same RJD officer trashed his
24 cell again. Id. (2007).

25 Many class members who use wheelchairs or walkers describe
26 RJD officers intentionally closing cell doors on them and other
27 class members with mobility disabilities despite requests for
28 additional time to enter and exit cells in light of their

1 impairments. See, e.g., Freedman Decl., Ex. 10 ¶ 21, Docket No.
2 2921-6 (July 2019, Facility A); Freedman Decl., Ex. 11 ¶¶ 20-21,
3 Docket No. 2921-6 (June 2019, Facility A); Freedman Decl., Ex. 17
4 ¶¶ 1-12, Docket No. 2921-6 (December 2019, Facility D); Freedman
5 Decl., Ex. 25 ¶¶ 1-23, Docket No. 2921-6 (April 2019, Facility
6 C); Freedman Decl., Ex. 40 ¶ 7, Docket No. 2921-7; Freedman
7 Decl., Ex. 55 ¶¶ 1-10, Docket No. 2921-6 (December 2019).

8 Declarants also describe RJD officers throwing class members
9 out of their wheelchairs and then slamming them into the ground
10 or beating them. See, e.g., Freedman Decl., Ex. 27 ¶ 16, Docket
11 No. 2921-6 (2018); Freedman Decl., Ex. 38 ¶¶ 16-18, Docket No.
12 2921-6 (July 2018).

13 A class member asked an RJD officer for help in lifting a
14 heavy package of mail and the officer refused. Freedman Decl.,
15 Ex. 21 ¶¶ 1-10, Docket No. 2921-6 (August 2018, Facility C).
16 When the class member stated that he intended to file a complaint
17 based on the officer's refusal, the officer pepper sprayed the
18 class member in the face, hit him in the face with the pepper
19 spray canister, and then kicked him. Id.

20 A class member with a vision disability asked RJD staff to
21 stop shining his flashlight in his eyes because it exacerbates
22 his disability and is painful. Freedman Decl., Ex. 23 ¶¶ 1-12,
23 Docket No. 2921-6 (November 2018, Facility A). When the officer
24 failed to stop and the class member asked to speak with a
25 sergeant, another officer punched the class member in the jaw,
26 causing him to fall on the floor and lose consciousness. Id.
27 The officer later threatened the class member to charge him with
28

1 a false rules violation report (RVR) if he filed a grievance
2 about the incident. Id.

3 A class member was launched from his wheelchair and onto the
4 ground when a wheelchair pusher pushed his wheelchair into an
5 obvious large hole in the pavement. Freedman Decl., Ex. 42 ¶¶ 1-
6 17, Docket No. 2921-6 (August 2019). The class member hit his
7 head and knee on the pavement because he was in handcuffs and
8 could not break his fall. Id. After the class member filed a
9 complaint against the wheelchair pusher, the wheelchair pusher,
10 who was present during the class member's interview in connection
11 with the complaint, threatened the class member. Id. ¶¶ 13-14.
12 The class member now avoids asking staff for ADA showers or
13 toilet paper for fear of retaliation. Id. ¶ 18.

14 Thirty-three of the inmate declarations describe incidents
15 that have occurred since February 2020, when Plaintiffs filed the
16 present enforcement motion. These are a few examples.

17 In March 2020, an RJD officer denied a class member with
18 mobility and developmental disabilities a reasonable
19 accommodation in the form of an alternative handcuffing method.
20 Freedman Decl., Ex. 23 ¶¶ 9-10, Docket No. 2947-5 (Facility A).
21 When the class member became upset after the officer threatened
22 him with pepper spray, another officer activated an alarm and
23 summoned a group of officers who, upon their arrival, tackled the
24 class member without saying or doing anything to try to
25 deescalate the situation without the use of force. Id. The
26 class member hit his head on the ground and blacked out. Id.
27 When the inmate woke up, his eyes were burning from what he
28 suspected was pepper spray. Id. ¶ 10. The officers then put a

1 cover over the class member's head, handcuffed his hands behind
2 his back, shackled his legs, and carried him into a sally port,
3 where they then dropped him forcefully, causing him to hit his
4 head against the wall. Id. ¶¶ 1-3. Another inmate who witnessed
5 this incident submitted a declaration corroborating the class
6 member's version of the events, adding that the class member
7 never tried to harm any of the officers and ducked to protect
8 himself once the group of officers arrived to tackle him.

9 Freedman Decl., Ex. 14 ¶¶ 1-6, Docket No. 2947-5. The witness
10 also saw the officers use pepper spray on the class member. Id.

11 In April 2020, class members with mobility disabilities had
12 a cell door closed on them. Freedman Decl., Ex. 13 ¶¶ 13-15,
13 Docket No. 2947-5 (Facility D); Freedman Decl., Ex. 24 ¶¶ 1-5,
14 Docket No. 2947-5 (Facility A).

15 The declarants believe, based on their experiences and
16 observations at RJD, that RJD staff target inmates with
17 disabilities for mistreatment because they are more vulnerable
18 and are less likely to fight back. See, e.g., Freedman Decl.,
19 Ex. 13 ¶ 16, Docket No. 2947-5; Freedman Decl., Ex. 10 ¶¶ 1-11,
20 Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 11 ¶ 39, Docket No. 2921-
21 6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 23 ¶ 28, Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman
22 Decl., Ex. 26 ¶ 18, Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 25
23 ¶¶ 1-23, Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 55 ¶ 11, Docket
24 No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 38 ¶ 19, Docket No. 2921-6.

25 These beliefs are consistent with the allegations described in
26 the Bishop Report and the memoranda of the two correctional
27 investigative sergeants, and with the opinions of Plaintiffs'
28 experts.

1 The Court finds the descriptions of the incidents in the
2 declarations submitted by Plaintiffs to be credible. The
3 declarants paint a very consistent picture of the conduct by RJD
4 staff that disabled inmates experience. The incidents described
5 in the declarations also are highly consistent with those that
6 the Bishop Report described as "actionable" and the OACC and two
7 correctional investigative sergeants described as worthy of
8 further investigation and immediate action. Further
9 corroboration is found in the medical records for some of the
10 class members who suffered injuries requiring medical attention
11 as a result of the incidents. See, e.g., Freedman Decl., Ex.
12 10a, Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 23 ¶ 14 & Ex. 23a,
13 Docket No. 2921-6; Freedman Decl., Ex. 25a, Docket No. 2921-6;
14 Freedman Decl., Ex. 42a, Docket No. 2921-6. The descriptions
15 also are consistent with those in declarations by other inmates.
16 See, e.g., Freedman Decl., Ex. 32 ¶¶ 15-16, Docket No. 2921-6
17 (witnessed incident described in Exhibit 8 to the Freedman
18 Declaration); Freedman Decl., Ex. 14 ¶¶ 1-6, Docket No. 2947-5
19 (witnessed incident described in Exhibit 23 to the Freedman
20 Declaration). The declarations also are consistent with videos
21 that Plaintiffs submitted, which show wheelchair-bound inmates
22 being thrown out of their wheelchairs by RJD staff even though
23 they appeared to pose no threat to staff or other inmates. See
24 Grunfeld Decl., Ex. HH, II, JJ, Docket No. 3023-5.

25 The Court finds, based on the foregoing, that RJD staff have
26 denied reasonable accommodations to class members on many
27 occasions, and that such denials were by reason of the class
28 members' disabilities.

1 Defendants have not offered any declarations or other
2 evidence to dispute the sworn statements of the declarants with
3 respect to the incidents in question. Notably, many of the
4 declarations identify the officers who engaged in the conduct at
5 issue by name, but none of the identified officers has submitted
6 a declaration disputing the inmate's version of the events. The
7 declarants' version of the incidents is, therefore,
8 uncontroverted.

9 Defendants attack the declarations on the grounds that (1)
10 eleven of the declarants are not class members; (2) one of the
11 declarants was not a class member at the time the incident
12 alleged in his declaration occurred; (3) eighteen of the
13 declarants are no longer at RJD; (4) "many" of the declarants do
14 not allege that the staff misconduct occurred because of their
15 disability; (5) those who do allege that the staff misconduct was
16 connected to their disability "provide little or no factual
17 support" for the allegation; and (6) Defendants have sent letters
18 to Plaintiffs' counsel in which Defendants state that certain
19 inmate allegations of staff misconduct lack merit or have been
20 referred to the Office of Internal Affairs for investigation.
21 Defs.' Resp. at 15.

22 Defendants' arguments are unpersuasive. First, the Court
23 finds that the declarations submitted are relevant and probative
24 as to whether class members' rights under the ARP and the ADA
25 were violated, regardless of whether the declarant is currently a
26 class member. Many of the declarants who are not class members
27 describe incidents they observed in which RJD staff denied class
28 members reasonable accommodations or otherwise discriminated

1 against class members. Second, the Court finds that Defendants
2 have provided no support for their assertions, either in their
3 response to the present motion or in letters they have sent to
4 Plaintiffs' counsel, that certain of the allegations in the
5 declarations lack merit. Defendants do not identify which of the
6 allegations have been investigated, how they were investigated,
7 when, and by whom, and how such investigations demonstrated that
8 the allegations lack merit. Further, Defendants' assertions that
9 certain of the allegations lack merit contradict Defendants'
10 representation in their briefs that they take each of the
11 declarations "seriously" and for that reason have referred all of
12 them to the Office of Internal Affairs for further investigation.

13 Third, Defendants challenge certain of the declarations on
14 the ground that the declarants do not explicitly establish a
15 causal link between the violations of the ARP and ADA that they
16 describe and their disabilities. The Court is not persuaded.
17 This causal link need not be expressly alleged by each of the
18 declarants. Some of the misconduct could only be committed
19 because the victim was disabled, such as throwing him out of a
20 wheelchair or closing a cell door on a person who walks slowly
21 with a walker. In addition, the causal link can be inferred from
22 the totality of the allegations in the declarations; the
23 allegations described and credited in the Bishop Report, the OACC
24 letter, and the memoranda of the two correctional investigative
25 sergeants; and from the undisputed evidence discussed in more
26 detail above, which shows that it is a part of the staff culture
27 at RJD to target inmates with disabilities for mistreatment,
28 abuse, retaliation, and other improper behavior. The record

1 supports a finding that the incidents described in the
2 declarations are manifestations of that culture.

3 B. RJD staff interfered with class members' rights under
4 the ADA

5 As will be discussed in the Conclusions of Law below, a
6 violation of the ADA's anti-interference provisions, 42 U.S.C. §
7 12203(b), occurs where (1) a person threatens, intimidates, or
8 coerces a person with a disability; (2) the threat, intimidation,
9 or coercion has a nexus to the exercise or enjoyment of an ADA
10 right; and (3) the disabled person suffers distinct and palpable
11 injury as a result, by virtue of giving up his ADA rights or some
12 other injury which resulted from his refusal to give up his
13 rights, or from the threat or intimidation or coercion itself.

14 Plaintiffs have submitted declarations by class members
15 stating that RJD staff have threatened, intimidated, or coerced
16 them when they have requested reasonable accommodations or have
17 filed or stated they would file ADA-related grievances, and that
18 this has caused them to refrain from requesting accommodations or
19 filing ADA grievances, or to experience severe emotional
20 distress. The declarations, which are uncontested, establish
21 that RJD staff have violated 42 U.S.C. § 12203(b). Below, the
22 Court describes a few examples. Some of these incidents were
23 also discussed in the previous section of this order because they
24 involve denials of reasonable accommodations, as well as
25 violations of § 12203(b).

26 An elderly class member who uses a walker and has
27 incontinence issues withdrew an ADA complaint about an officer
28 who repeatedly closed his cell door on him, after another officer

1 asked him about the complaint in an aggressive and threatening
2 manner. Freedman Decl., Ex. 36, ¶¶ 1-10, 15 (September 2019, D20
3 unit). Weeks later, when a different RJD officer closed the
4 class member's cell door on him, hurting his rib, the class
5 member did not file a grievance against the officer because of
6 what happened with his prior complaint. Id. ¶¶ 11-12 (December
7 2019, D20 unit). As a result of these incidents, the class
8 member has not asked for certain accommodations, such as for an
9 extra shower or extra linens after an incontinence incident. Id.
10 ¶ 15. The class member prefers to sit in soiled clothes rather
11 than risk retaliation by RJD staff. Id. ¶ 16.

12 An RJD officer, instead of accommodating a class member's
13 deafness when trying to communicate with him, yelled at the class
14 member and then punched him in the face. Freedman Decl., Ex. 7,
15 ¶¶ 1-26, Docket No. 2921-6 (December 2019). As a result of this
16 incident, the class member does not ask staff for writing
17 supplies as accommodations for his deafness for fear of being
18 assaulted again. Id. ¶¶ 27-28.

19 A class member who requested a handcuffing accommodation and
20 was slammed to the ground and then kicked by RJD officers instead
21 of being accommodated is now afraid of requesting disability
22 accommodations as a result the incident. Freedman Decl., Ex. 8
23 ¶¶ 1-9, 17-18, Docket No. 2921-6 (January 2020, C14 Unit).

24 An RJD officer closed the cell door on a class member who
25 uses a walker, trapping him between the door and the wall, and
26 causing him to cry out in pain. Freedman Decl., Ex. 13 ¶¶ 13-15,
27 Docket No. 2947-5. The class member did not file a grievance
28 against the officer for fear of retaliation. Id. ¶ 15.

1 A class member with mobility disabilities who requested a
2 handcuffing accommodation and was thrown to the ground by RJD
3 staff instead of accommodated did not file a grievance against
4 the officer for fear of retaliation. Freedman Decl., Ex. 6 ¶¶ 1-
5 8, 14, Docket No. 2921-6.

6 A class member with a vision disability asked RJD staff to
7 stop shining his flashlight in his eyes because it exacerbates
8 his disability and is painful. Freedman Decl., Ex. 23 ¶¶ 1-12,
9 Docket No. 2921-6 (November 2018, Facility A). When the class
10 member asked to speak with a sergeant, another officer punched
11 the class member in the jaw, causing him to fall on the floor and
12 lose consciousness. Id. The officer later threatened to charge
13 the class member with a false rules violation report if he filed
14 a grievance about the incident. Id. The situation made the
15 class member feel powerless and suicidal. Id. ¶ 15.

16 A class member who had cell doors closed on him, and who was
17 made to walk a long distance without his walker, does not ask for
18 accommodations such as extra toilet paper to manage his
19 incontinence for fear of getting hurt by RJD staff. Freedman
20 Decl., Ex. 11 ¶¶ 20-21, 37, Docket No. 2921-6 (June 2019,
21 Facility A).

22 A class member who has PTSD no longer asks for
23 accommodations for his incontinence disability because an RJD
24 officer has repeatedly tried to trigger his PTSD by making loud
25 noises after the class member filed grievances against the RJD
26 officer based on the officer's failure to provide him with
27 incontinence supplies. Freedman Decl., Ex. 14 ¶¶ 1-12, 19,
28 Docket No. 2921-6.

1 An older class member who uses a wheelchair and suffers from
2 incontinence filed an ADA grievance after an officer refused to
3 call a wheelchair pusher, denied him access to a shower to clean
4 himself after an incontinence incident, and made derogatory
5 comments about his use of a wheelchair. Freedman Decl., Ex. 35,
6 ¶¶ 4, 8-11 (February 2019). The class member dropped the
7 complaint and has stopped filing disability-related requests and
8 complaints because, based on the RJD officer's behavior, he feels
9 that the officer could make his life "far worse if [he] continued
10 to speak out" about the denials of accommodations. Freedman
11 Decl., Ex. 35, ¶¶ 4, 8-12, Docket No. 2921-7.

12 As discussed above, Defendants have not submitted any
13 evidence, such as declarations by the officers who allegedly
14 engaged in intimidation, threats, or coercion, to dispute the
15 occurrence of these incidents and similar incidents described in
16 the declarations that Plaintiffs submitted.

17 The Court finds the inmate declarants to be credible for the
18 same reasons discussed in the prior section, and because of the
19 absence of any evidence that contradicts the version of the
20 events described in these declarations.

21 Defendants argue that they have not violated § 12203(b)
22 because the alleged conduct by RJD staff has not stopped class
23 members from filing ADA requests or grievances. In support, they
24 submitted data for the years 2017 to 2019 showing that class
25 members, including some of the ones who filed declarations, filed
26 ADA requests and grievances. See Olgin Decl., Docket No. 3006-3;
27 Olgin Decl., Docket No. 3050. These data show that class members
28 filed some ADA requests and grievances, but do not negate the

possibility that class members refrained from filing ADA requests or grievances that they would have filed but for the threats, intimidation, or coercion by RJD staff. By definition, these data do not take into account ADA requests and grievances that class members did not make or submit, nor do they take into account requests and grievances that class members withdrew. As discussed above, some of the declarants state that they filed some ADA requests or grievances but later withdrew them, or that they decided not to make new requests because of the threats, intimidation, or coercion they experienced. Further, the data that Defendants submitted show that more than half of the class members housed at RJD from 2017 through 2019 did not file a single ADA request or grievance during that time period, which supports the inference that some class members are choosing to forgo their ADA rights as a result of threats, coercion, or intimidation by RJD staff. See Olgin Decl., Docket No. 3050; Grunfeld Decl. ¶¶ 28-29, Docket No. 3051-4. Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendants' data do not impact its finding that Defendants violated class members' rights under § 12203(b).

IV. Defendants failed to log instances of non-compliance with the ARP and ADA in the Court-ordered accountability logs

As noted above, the Court ordered Defendants to track allegations of non-compliance with the ARP and the Court's remedial orders starting in 2007. See 2007 Injunction; Order modifying 2007 Injunction. Defendants' tracking obligations are set forth in the Court's order of December 29, 2014, which modifies the 2007 injunction and clarifies Defendants' reporting obligations with respect to the accountability log. It provides:

Defendants, their agents and employees (Defendants) shall track any allegation that any employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation was responsible for any member of the Plaintiff class not receiving access to services, programs, activities, accommodations or assistive devices required by any of the following: the Armstrong Remedial Plan, the Americans with Disabilities Act or this Court's prior orders. Allegations to be tracked include, but are not limited to, those received from CDCR staff, prisoners, Plaintiffs' counsel, administrative appeals and third parties. All such allegations shall be tracked, even if the non-compliance was unintentional, unavoidable, done without malice, done by an unidentified actor or subsequently remedied.

Order Modifying 2007 Injunction at 1, Docket No. 2479 (emphasis added).

Plaintiffs argue that Defendants are in violation of that requirement because they failed to log certain allegations of staff misconduct at RJD, including (1) allegations that RJD staff denied class members reasonable accommodations for their disabilities; (2) allegations that class members suffered retaliation for filing complaints against RJD staff or otherwise participating in investigations regarding RJD staff misconduct; (3) allegations that class members suffered physical¹² or verbal abuse¹³ by RJD staff; and (4) allegations described in the Bishop

¹² These allegations include that RJD officers flipped over a class member while he was in his wheelchair, and that an RJD officer grabbed a class member's hand and cane and caused him to lose balance before slamming the class member's head into a table.

¹³ These allegations include that RJD staff make remarks to people with disabilities such as, "go sit your crippled ass down."

1 Report that involved class members. See Freedman Decl. ¶ 280,
2 Docket No. 2921-2.

3 Defendants do not dispute that they have failed to log the
4 allegations that Plaintiffs have identified. Defendants argue
5 that their failure to log these allegations is justified because
6 such allegations do not involve the denial of access to services,
7 programs, activities, accommodations, or assistive devices, which
8 is what the Court's Order Modifying the 2007 Injunction requires.

9 The Court finds that its Order Modifying the 2007 Injunction
10 requires Defendants to log allegations only to the extent that
11 they involve the denial of or failure to receive access to
12 services, programs, activities, accommodations, or assistive
13 devices. Order Modifying 2007 Injunction at 1, Docket No. 2479.
14 This Order does not require Defendants to log allegations of
15 discrimination or retaliation in violation of the ADA (or
16 otherwise) that do not involve the denial of access to services,
17 programs, activities, accommodations, or assistive devices.

18 Nonetheless, most of the allegations that Plaintiffs contend
19 were not logged by Defendants involve failures to provide
20 reasonable accommodations to class members, such as by denying
21 class members alternative handcuffing methods, wheelchairs, and
22 additional time to enter or leave a cell. See Freedman Decl. ¶
23 280. Defendants do not dispute that these allegations involve
24 denials of reasonable accommodations required by the ARP and ADA.
25 Defendants' failure to log these allegations constitutes a
26 violation of the Order Modifying the 2007 Injunction.

27 The parties disagree as to whether allegations involving
28 physical or verbal abuse against a class member should be logged.

1 As discussed in more detail in the Conclusions of Law, a denial
2 of reasonable accommodations in violation of the ADA can take
3 place where a law enforcement officer could have used less force
4 or no force during the performance of his law-enforcement duties
5 with respect to a disabled person. When that rule is applied in
6 the context of correctional facilities, it follows that a denial
7 of reasonable accommodations in violation of the ADA can take
8 place where a correctional officer could have used less force or
9 no force during the performance of his penological duties with
10 respect to a disabled person. Accordingly, allegations that fall
11 in this category must be logged by Defendants, including those
12 that were described in the Bishop Report.

13 Plaintiffs have not shown that verbal abuse, without more,
14 can qualify as a failure to provide a reasonable accommodation in
15 violation of the ADA. Accordingly, the Court denies, without
16 prejudice, Plaintiffs' request to find that Defendants violated
17 the Court's prior orders and injunctions when they failed to log
18 allegations of verbal abuse.

19 The parties disagree as to whether allegations of
20 intimidation or retaliation in violation of the ADA must be
21 logged. As noted, the Order Modifying the 2017 Injunction does
22 not require Defendants to log such allegations if they do not
23 involve the denial of access to services, programs, activities,
24 accommodations, or assistive devices. Accordingly, Defendants'
25 failure to date to log allegations of this type does not
26 constitute a violation of that order.

27 The parties' and the Court's intent at the outset of the
28 remedial phase of this litigation, however, was to require

1 Defendants to operate their facilities and programs in accordance
2 with the ADA and RA. Stipulation and Order ¶ 12, Docket No. 148.
3 Tracking alleged violations of the ADA's anti-retaliation and
4 anti-interference provisions, 42 U.S.C. § 12203(a) and (b), would
5 be consistent with that intent, as it would promote Defendants'
6 compliance with all provisions of the ADA. Accordingly, the
7 Court will modify its prior orders and injunctions to require
8 Defendants to track allegations of violations of the ADA's anti-
9 retaliation and anti-interference provisions.

10 V. Additional remedial measures are necessary to end the
11 ongoing violations of the ARP and ADA

12 The Court finds that the root cause of the violations of the
13 ARP and class members' ADA rights is the systemic and long-term
14 failure by CDCR to effectively investigate and discipline
15 violations of the ARP and class members' ADA rights by RJD staff.
16 The policies, procedures, and monitoring mechanisms currently in
17 place, despite recent modifications made by Defendants, have
18 proven to be ineffective at curbing the violations. This is
19 evidenced by the multiple ARP and ADA violations that have
20 occurred since the present enforcement motion was filed in
21 February 2020, which are of the same nature as the ones that
22 Plaintiffs' counsel first reported to Defendants in September
23 2016.

24 The ineffectiveness of the policies and procedures currently
25 in place appears to be the consequence of two factors. First is
26 the deeply ingrained staff culture at RJD of looking the other
27 way, so to speak, whenever staff misconduct occurs or is alleged
28 by an inmate, notwithstanding any official requirements to report

1 and investigate the misconduct. This culture is enforced through
2 retaliatory acts by staff who wish to maintain the culture
3 against inmates and other staff who might report acts of
4 misconduct, and by CDCR's failure to conduct prompt and effective
5 investigations of allegations of misconduct, particularly where
6 there is no video evidence or corroboration by staff of the
7 misconduct. Second is the reluctance of inmates and staff at RJD
8 to assist with the documentation and investigation of acts of
9 misconduct by staff for fear of retaliation. Each of these
10 factors appears to feed the other in a cycle that has proven to
11 be difficult to break.

12 Defendants make several arguments to try to show that
13 requiring them to implement additional remedial measures is
14 unnecessary, but these arguments are unpersuasive.

15 Defendants contend that further remedial measures are
16 premature at this juncture because investigations of class
17 members' allegations have not yet been completed. The Court is
18 not convinced that the pendency of the investigations warrants a
19 delay in implementing additional remedial measures. Defendants
20 have provided no timeline for when the Court could expect the
21 investigations to be completed; based on the record, it seems
22 reasonable to expect that investigations could take many months,
23 if not years. As discussed above, the OIG, in reviewing CDCR's
24 response to class members' allegations of staff misconduct, noted
25 that CDCR's investigations of such allegations had been
26 inordinately delayed or abandoned. The Court is reluctant to
27 allow further violations of class members' rights under the ARP
28 and ADA to occur while the investigations are pending. Further,

1 the Chief Ombudsman, Associate Warden Bishop, the OACC, and the
2 two correctional investigative sergeants from outside of RJD
3 recommended that CDCR take immediate concrete actions, including
4 installing new surveillance cameras, based on allegations of
5 staff misconduct that had not yet been proven. Their recommended
6 remedial measures were not contingent on the completion of
7 investigations of the allegations. The allegations of staff
8 misconduct alone, because of their number and consistency, were
9 sufficient for these state officials to decide that immediate
10 remedial actions were necessary. Here, the Court has before it
11 actual unrefuted evidence that violations of class members'
12 rights under the ARP and ADA have occurred, which is more than
13 the state officials had when they recommended that CDCR take
14 immediate remedial action.

15 Defendants next contend that conditions at RJD have improved
16 since 2017 as a result of the steps they have taken to date to
17 change the culture and improve staff accountability there, such
18 as providing staff with additional training, replacing certain
19 supervisors, reducing blind spots, taking disciplinary actions
20 against nine RJD officers, assigning additional staff to address
21 complaints about conditions at RJD, and deploying the Allegation
22 Inquiry Management System (AIMS), which is a new system
23 implemented at RJD in January 2020 that is intended to provide
24 second-level review outside of RJD of staff misconduct complaints
25 that involve serious bodily injury. Miller Decl. ¶¶ 11-16, 21-
26 22, 34-52, 53-57; McGinnis Decl., Ex. B at 18-22, 41.

27 The only evidence that Defendants cite to support the
28 proposition that conditions at RJD have improved as a result of

1 the measures they have implemented is data showing that reported
2 incidents involving the use of force (UOF) have decreased on
3 Facility C by forty-four percent from 2018 to 2019, Miller Decl.
4 ¶ 65, and that staff misconduct complaints on Facility C have
5 decreased by forty percent over the same time period, id.

6 The Court finds that reliable inferences about whether
7 conditions for class members at RJD have improved cannot be drawn
8 from Defendants' data. First, Defendants have not shown that a
9 reduction of UOF and staff misconduct incidents on Facility C,
10 which is the focus of their analysis, indicates a similar
11 reduction on other facilities at RJD. The violations of class
12 members' ARP and ADA rights have taken place throughout RJD, not
13 just on Facility C. Plaintiffs represent, and Defendants do not
14 dispute, that UOF incidents increased from 2017 to 2019 on
15 Facility D by fifty percent and on Facility A by almost sixteen
16 percent. Grunfeld Decl. ¶¶ 64-65, Docket No. 3023-5. This
17 increase, and the inmate declarations now before the Court, are
18 consistent with the inference that the measures that Defendants
19 have implemented have not been effective at stopping or even
20 reducing acts of misconduct by RJD staff against class members.
21 As discussed above, some of the incidents described in the inmate
22 declarations took place in facilities other than Facility C in
23 April 2020, and in the case of the two inmates who were
24 transferred out of RJD pursuant to the Court's order, as late as
25 June 2020.

26 Second, Defendants acknowledged at the August 11 hearing
27 that the data upon which they rely capture only UOF or staff
28 misconduct incidents that were reported. The Court cannot draw

1 any conclusions from this data because the record shows that a
2 significant number of UOF or staff misconduct incidents are not
3 reported and therefore not reflected in Defendants' data. For
4 example, the Bishop Report states that sixty-six inmates out of
5 the 102 who were interviewed (or seventy percent) responded that
6 they expected a negative outcome if they reported staff
7 misconduct or the use of excessive force. Bishop Report at 9.
8 That number may actually be higher, because the "inmates who
9 stated they were neutral or refused to answer [the question]
10 sometimes stated they would not answer the question for fear of
11 reprisal." Id. Additionally, many of the inmate declarations
12 now before the Court also state that class members are reluctant
13 to report staff misconduct or the improper use of force for fear
14 of retaliation or further abuse.

15 Because Defendants' UOF and staff misconduct data likely are
16 under-representative of the actual UOF or staff misconduct
17 incidents that take place at RJD, the Court cannot find, based on
18 the data, that UOF and staff misconduct incidents have decreased
19 at RJD as a result of the measures that Defendants have
20 implemented thus far. It is possible that the actual number of
21 UOF or staff misconduct incidents has remained constant, or even
22 increased, since 2017, and that the decline in reported UOF or
23 staff misconduct incidents is merely the result of increasing
24 unwillingness on the part of inmates to report the incidents.
25 See Vail Decl. ¶ 34, Docket No. 3023-9 ("Given the history of
26 retaliation at RJD, I am not convinced that a reduction in staff
27 misconduct complaints at Facility C represents progress.").

1 The Court does take note of the fact that Defendants' data
2 show that twenty percent to twenty-four percent of the reported
3 UOF incidents between 2017 and 2019 involved a class member.
4 Because class members are in wheelchairs, have severe mobility
5 issues, have hearing or visual impairments, or suffer from other
6 significant impairments, common sense suggests that the
7 proportion of reported UOF incidents involving class members
8 should be much lower, because class members do not pose as much
9 of a threat to staff or other inmates as other inmates who are
10 not disabled. The relatively high incidence of reported UOF
11 incidents involving class members is not explained by Defendants.
12 The Court finds that this high incidence of UOF incidents
13 involving class members lends additional credibility to the
14 inmate declarations, and the allegations described in the Bishop
15 Report and correctional investigative sergeants' memoranda, that
16 staff at RJD target class members and other vulnerable inmates
17 for physical and other forms of abuse.

18 Defendants and their expert also posit that no additional
19 remedial measures are necessary because the current policies and
20 procedures "are adequate when properly utilized and applied in
21 the review of staff misconduct including excessive use of force."
22 McGinnis Decl., Ex. B at 8-9, Docket No. 3006-2 (emphasis added).
23 This argument misses the point. It fails to acknowledge that the
24 evidence shows that the current policies and procedures are not
25 being properly utilized and applied. As discussed above, the
26 record shows that CDCR's investigation of staff misconduct
27 incidents has been deficient and slow notwithstanding the current
28 policies and procedures. Further, the implementation of the new

1 AIMS system, which Defendants tout as one of the most significant
2 improvements they have enacted to respond to allegations of staff
3 misconduct, is unlikely to be a panacea, at least for class
4 members in this case, because it provides automatic second-level
5 review outside of RJD for allegations of staff misconduct, but
6 only if they involve serious bodily injury. Not every alleged
7 denial of a reasonable accommodation to a class member involves
8 serious bodily injury, yet every such denial should be the
9 subject of a proper, unbiased investigation. Under AIMS, alleged
10 denials of a reasonable accommodation that do not involve serious
11 bodily injury will not receive an automatic second-level review
12 outside of RJD, meaning that if RJD staff determine during the
13 first-level review that the allegations are unfounded, then the
14 inquiry at all levels will end there.

15 Even with AIMS in place in addition to all of the other
16 changes that Defendants have implemented in the last few years,
17 class members have shown that RJD staff have continued to violate
18 their rights under the ARP and the ADA well into 2020.
19 Defendants themselves admit that misconduct at RJD is ongoing.
20 See Defs.' Rule 30(b)(6) Designee (Kimberly Seibel) Dep. Tr. at
21 267, Docket No. 2922-1. For this reason, the Court cannot find
22 that measures that Defendants have implemented recently have been
23 effective or will be effective at stopping the ongoing violations
24 of class members' rights under the ARP and ADA in the absence of
25 additional remedial measures.

26 The Court finds that adopting a wait-and-see approach would
27 be contrary to the parties' and the Court's intent for the
28 remedial phase of this litigation, which was to bring CDCR into

1 compliance with the ARP and ADA. Pursuant to the parties'
2 agreement, the Court's role during the remedial phase is to give
3 force to that intent. In light of the substantial evidence of
4 noncompliance now before it, and the evidence showing that the
5 current policies and procedures have already proven to be
6 ineffective at bringing Defendants into compliance, the Court
7 finds that requiring Defendants to implement additional remedial
8 measures is both necessary and warranted.

9 Plaintiffs request that the Court require Defendants to
10 develop a plan within thirty days to implement the additional
11 remedial measures described in more detail below. The plan would
12 be implemented within forty-five days after the parties meet and
13 confer. See Revised Proposed Order at 17-21, Docket No. 3024-6.¹⁴

14 The Court finds that requiring Defendants to design, and
15 ultimately implement, a plan that requires them to adopt a
16 combination of certain of the remedial measures that Plaintiffs
17 propose, with modifications, as discussed below, is necessary to
18 prevent further violations of the ARP and class members' ADA
19 rights at RJD. These additional remedial measures are intended
20 and tailored to improve policies and procedures for supervising
21 RJD staff's interactions with inmates, investigating RJD staff
22 misconduct, and disciplining RJD staff by enhancing the process
23 for gathering and reviewing evidence that can be used to hold

24
25 ¹⁴ Defendants object to Plaintiffs' revised proposed order on
26 the ground that Plaintiffs filed it after they filed their
27 initial brief in support of their enforcement motion. The Court
28 overrules Defendants' objection because the Court provided
Defendants with the opportunity to file a supplemental brief in
which they could respond to any new matters raised in or attached
to Plaintiffs' reply.

1 staff accountable for any violations of the ARP and class
2 members' ADA rights. These additional measures, when considered
3 as a whole, constitute an incremental expansion of processes and
4 systems that are already in place pursuant to the Court's prior
5 orders and injunctions. See, e.g., Order Modifying 2007
6 Injunction at 1-4 , Docket No. 247 (requiring that Defendants
7 follow certain procedures for tracking non-compliance with the
8 ARP, the ADA, and the Court's prior orders; for conducting
9 investigations of employee non-compliance; and for conducting
10 disciplinary proceedings against employees who engaged in
11 noncompliance); Remedial Order and Injunction at 5 (providing for
12 information-sharing with Plaintiffs' counsel for monitoring
13 purposes).

14 1. Surveillance cameras

15 Plaintiffs request that (1) Defendants install additional
16 surveillance cameras in all areas at RJD to which incarcerated
17 people have access, including, but not limited to, all exercise
18 yards, housing units, sally-ports, dining halls, program areas,
19 and gyms, within ninety days; (2) CDCR adopt policies and
20 procedures regarding the use of camera footage, including
21 requirements that all footage be retained for a minimum of ninety
22 days, that footage of use of force and other triggering events be
23 retained indefinitely, and that footage, when available, be
24 reviewed and considered as part of the investigation of the
25 incident; and (3) CDCR train RJD staff regarding how and when to
26 request that footage be retained and reviewed.

27 Both parties and their experts agree that the installation
28 of additional surveillance cameras at RJD is necessary. See,

1 e.g., Defs.' Resp. at 13 (admitting that "[s]urveillance systems
2 are an effective tool to investigate incidents of violence,
3 provide transparency in staff misconduct allegations, and reduce
4 contraband activity"); Schwartz Decl. ¶¶ 87, 94-98; Vail Decl. ¶¶
5 83, 94-101. The reason for the consensus is obvious. Video
6 footage provides objective evidence that cannot easily be
7 disregarded. As Defendants' expert explains, a more
8 comprehensive surveillance system:

9 [W]ill substantially improve the ability of
10 the CDCR and RJD administration to hold staff
11 and inmate [sic] accountable for all
12 inappropriate behavior, provide an efficient
13 tool for internal affairs and criminal
14 investigators to fully resolve complaints and
15 allegations, will serve as a deterrent for
16 inappropriate behavior by both staff and
17 inmates, and provide the facility the ability
18 to monitor locations that are now difficult
19 to monitor on an ongoing basis.

20 McGinnis Decl., Ex. B. at 27.

21 Defendants nevertheless oppose Plaintiffs' request to
22 require them to install additional surveillance cameras at RJD
23 for two reasons: (1) they intend to submit a funding request to
24 install them in the future, so an order requiring them to install
25 them now is unnecessary; and (2) installing a video surveillance
26 system at RJD in ninety days as Plaintiffs request is not
27 feasible because, in Defendants' view, it would take at least a
28 year to install and deploy the system. Macomber Decl. ¶¶ 9-13;
29 McGinnis Decl. Ex. B at 27.

30 The Court is not persuaded. Defendants' arguments fail to
31 acknowledge that violations of class members' rights under the
32 ARP and ADA are likely to continue to take place in the absence
33 of the additional surveillance cameras, and that such a scenario

1 is unacceptable. Because cameras are critical in achieving true
2 accountability and compliance at RJD for the reasons set forth
3 above, the Court finds that the installation of additional
4 surveillance cameras is necessary and that it must be done as
5 soon as possible. Plaintiffs have submitted evidence, which
6 Defendants have not rebutted, showing that surveillance cameras
7 could be installed and fully deployed at RJD within four months.
8 Vail Decl. ¶¶ 59-61, Docket No. 3023-9. In light of the pressing
9 need for additional surveillance cameras at RJD, the Court finds
10 that any burdens associated with installing them on a time frame
11 that is shorter than what Defendants initially anticipated are
12 outweighed by the significant benefits of having additional
13 surveillance cameras at RJD. Defendants already have a contract
14 in place with a vendor for the installation of surveillance
15 cameras at CDCR institutions through June 2023. Diaz Decl. ¶ 42;
16 Macomber Decl. ¶ 12. This existing contract should facilitate
17 the installation and deployment process.

18 Defendants have not raised an objection in their briefs to
19 Plaintiffs' request that their plan include policies and
20 procedures regarding the use of camera footage and training for
21 RJD staff regarding the same, as discussed in more detail above.
22 In the absence of a showing to the contrary, the Court finds that
23 policies, procedures, and training on the use of camera footage
24 are necessary and should be a part of Defendants' plan.

25 2. Body cameras

26 Plaintiffs request that CDCR purchase and begin using body-
27 worn cameras for all correctional officers at RJD within sixty
28 days.

1 Defendants oppose the request on the grounds that (1) body
2 cameras are not typically used in correctional facilities and
3 jails, and CDCR lacks enough information to determine whether the
4 use of body cameras would be effective, both in terms of the
5 footage they would capture and their cost; (2) Defendants' expert
6 opines that body cameras may not be as effective as surveillance
7 cameras because they require the user to turn them on and off at
8 the appropriate times, and because body cameras may not capture
9 certain incidents that would be captured by fixed cameras as a
10 result of the angle and perspective of their lenses, McGinnis
11 Decl., Ex. B at 28-29; (3) procuring hundreds of body cameras in
12 sixty days may not be feasible in light of the logistical issues
13 raised by the present pandemic and the procurement procedures
14 that CDCR must follow, Defs.' Supp. Resp. at 4-5; and (4)
15 policies for the use of body cameras must be in place before they
16 are used at RJD..

17 The Court finds that body cameras are likely to improve
18 investigations of misconduct by RJD staff and to reduce the
19 incidence of violations of class members' rights under the ARP
20 and ADA. They are, therefore, necessary and should be deployed
21 at RJD as soon as possible. The Court finds the opinions of
22 Plaintiffs' expert, which Defendants have not rebutted with any
23 evidence, to be persuasive. Eldon Vail opines, based on research
24 and studies on the topic, that the use of body cameras in
25 correctional facilities has resulted in "increased officer and
26 inmate safety, fewer uses of force," and improved investigations
27 of internal misconduct by officers, particularly when used in
28 conjunction with surveillance cameras. Vail Decl. ¶¶ 64-66,

1 Docket No. 3023-9. He further opines that issues about when
2 cameras should be turned on or off, and privacy concerns, can be
3 addressed through policymaking and training. Id. ¶¶ 67-68. Vail
4 also opines that body cameras can be procured and deployed at RJD
5 in two months. Id. ¶ 70.

6 Defendants have not shown that procuring the body-worn
7 cameras in the time frame that Plaintiffs have proposed would not
8 be feasible. Defendants note that the pandemic has "disrupt[ed]
9 manufacturing centers and supply chains across the globe," Supp.
10 Resp. at 4, but they do not point to any evidence showing that
11 these disruptions would prevent them from procuring the body-worn
12 cameras in the time frame that Plaintiffs have proposed. They
13 also speculate that "[r]equiring Defendants to rush to award a
14 sizeable contract on such short notice would risk thwarting" the
15 state's policies with respect to government procurement, which
16 Defendants represent are intended to eliminate favoritism, fraud,
17 and corruption in the award of public contracts. Id. (emphasis
18 added). Defendants have not proffered any evidence showing that
19 requiring them to procure body-worn cameras in the time frame
20 that Plaintiffs have proposed would require them to violate these
21 policies.

22 In light of the foregoing, the Court finds that body-worn
23 cameras can be procured and deployed in the time frame that
24 Plaintiffs have proposed.

25 The Court agrees with Defendants that having policies and
26 procedures in place before body cameras are deployed at RJD is
27 sensible, and it will incorporate this sequence into its order
28 describing the additional remedial measures required herein.

3. Processes for complaints, investigations, discipline, and oversight

Plaintiffs request that Defendants be required to develop a plan to reform the staff complaint, investigation, and discipline process to ensure (1) that CDCR completes unbiased, comprehensive investigations into all allegations of staff misconduct in which the victim was a class member; (2) that CDCR imposes appropriate and consistent discipline against employees who engage in misconduct against class members; and (3) that employees who engage in criminal misconduct against class members are appropriately investigated and, if warranted, referred for prosecution. Plaintiffs also request that CDCR headquarters be required to exercise oversight over all staff complaints, use of force reviews, and related staff disciplinary proceedings at RJD in which an employee is accused of engaging in misconduct against an incarcerated person, and to conduct quarterly interviews of randomly-selected incarcerated people at RJD using the methodology and interview questionnaire utilized by the December 2018 investigators.

Defendants oppose these requests, arguing that CDCR already has existing processes, policies, and oversight systems in place to investigate misconduct and discipline employees who commit it, which they contend are effective mechanisms because (1) the Inspector General testified that CDCR does well in assessing UOF incidents handled at the local level, and he agrees with CDCR's assessment about UOF incidents ninety-five percent of the time; (2) the current policies and procedures were developed in response to unrelated litigation, namely Madrid v. Gomez, Case No. 90-3094 (N.D. Cal.), and they balance the interests of

1 multiple stakeholders, including CDCR staff. Defs.' Resp. at 34-
2 35; Diaz Decl. ¶ 11.

3 Defendants' arguments miss the point. First, Defendants
4 fail to acknowledge that, based on the evidence discussed above,
5 the current policies and procedures have failed to prevent
6 violations of the ARP and of class members' rights under the ADA
7 at RJD. These violations did not all involve the use of force.
8 Defendants rely on the Inspector General's testimony that the OIG
9 monitors forty percent of CDCR's assessments as to use-of-force
10 incidents state-wide, and that, of those, it agrees with CDCR's
11 assessments ninety-five percent of the time. Roy Wesley Dep. Tr.
12 at 38, Grunfeld Decl., Ex. S, Docket No. 2922-1. This testimony,
13 however, speaks to CDCR's assessments on a state-wide basis and
14 says nothing about whether the current policies and procedures
15 are effective in preventing violations of the ARP and class
16 members' ADA rights at RJD, whether the violations involve the
17 use of force or not. As discussed above, when it comes to
18 investigations of alleged violations of class members' ADA rights
19 and other staff abuse at RJD, the OIG has been critical of CDCR's
20 performance. Grunfeld Decl., Ex. J, Docket No. 2922-1.

21 Second, that the current policies and procedures were
22 developed in connection with the Madrid litigation, which
23 involved, in relevant part, the review of CDCR's policies and
24 procedures with respect to the use of force and CDCR's
25 investigation and enforcement of violations of the same, also
26 says nothing about whether such policies and procedures are
27 adequate to prevent further violations of the ARP and class
28 members' ADA rights at RJD.

1 Here, the Court has found that it is necessary to stop
2 ongoing violations of the ARP and class members' ADA rights at
3 RJD, and that the current policies and procedures are incapable
4 of achieving that. Accordingly, the Court finds that requiring
5 Defendants to craft a plan to modify the current policies,
6 procedures, and oversight of staff complaints to achieve
7 compliance with the ARP and ADA at RJD is necessary and
8 appropriate. By providing Defendants with discretion to craft
9 this plan, the Court gives them the opportunity to balance the
10 interests of any stakeholders who would be impacted by the
11 modifications.

12 4. Third-party monitoring

13 Plaintiffs request that the additional remedial measures
14 include the appointment of an expert pursuant to Federal Rule of
15 Evidence 706 to monitor Defendants' implementation of their plan
16 to reform the staff complaint, investigation, and discipline
17 policies and procedures, and that the expert have access to
18 documents necessary to conduct its monitoring.

19 Defendants have not raised an objection in their briefs to
20 this request. In the absence of a showing to the contrary, the
21 Court finds that requiring the appointment of an expert for
22 monitoring purposes would make the implementation of the plan
23 required herein more effective, and would assist Defendants in
24 achieving compliance with the ARP and ADA. Accordingly, the
25 Court finds that the appointment of an expert is necessary and
26 appropriate.

27 //

5. Information-sharing with Plaintiffs' counsel and the Court Expert

Plaintiffs request that Defendants share with Plaintiffs' counsel and the court expert all documents related to staff complaints at RJD in which the alleged victim is a class member, as well as monthly written updates regarding the implementation of any additional remedial measures.

Defendants have not raised an objection in their briefs to this request. In the absence of a showing to the contrary, the Court finds that requiring the sharing of documents as described above is necessary for the effective monitoring of Defendants' implementation of the additional remedial measures and is appropriate.

6. Supervisory staffing

Plaintiffs request that CDCR significantly increase supervisory staff on all watches on all yards at RJD and create non-uniformed supervisory positions in each housing unit.

Defendants argue that no changes to their staffing structure are necessary in light of the changes they already have made to their staffing policies and procedures. Defs.' Resp. at 36-37. Defendants note that CDCR has dedicated a full-time ombudsman at RJD for six months.

The Court finds that additional supervisory staff in the form of additional sergeants is necessary at RJD. The Bishop Report, which Defendants have endorsed, and Defendants' own expert, recommended increasing supervisory staff on Facility C at RJD in light of the allegations of misconduct that were made with respect to that facility. See Bishop Report at 12-13, Docket No. 2921-6; McGinnis Decl., Ex. B at 34, Docket No. 3024-6. Those

1 recommendations can be extrapolated to the rest of RJD in light
2 of the evidence discussed above, which shows that violations of
3 the ARP and class members' ADA rights are taking place throughout
4 RJD under circumstances similar to those that formed the basis of
5 the recommendations in the Bishop Report. As discussed above, at
6 present, the managerial presence at RJD in the form of sergeants,
7 whether at Facility C or otherwise, is not any higher than it was
8 in December 2018. CDCR's Rule 30(b)(6) Designee (Kimberly
9 Seibel) Dep. Tr. at 168-69, Docket No. 2921-8. The Court cannot
10 conclude that the presence of a full-time ombudsman at RJD is an
11 adequate replacement for the additional managerial presence that
12 the Bishop Report recommended, as Defendants have not shown that
13 the full-time ombudsman performs functions that are equivalent to
14 those that supervisory staff, such as sergeants, perform at RJD.
15 Accordingly, the Court finds that requiring CDCR to increase
16 managerial presence at RJD in the form of additional sergeants is
17 necessary.

18 The Court declines at this time to require CDCR to create
19 non-uniformed supervisory positions at RJD. The parties' experts
20 disagree about the effectiveness of such non-uniformed positions,
21 McGinnis Decl., Ex. B at 32; Vail Decl. ¶ 79, and the Court finds
22 that there is insufficient evidence in the record outside of the
23 experts' conflicting declarations to make a determination as to
24 whether non-uniformed supervisory positions are needed.

25 7. Training

26 Plaintiffs request that CDCR develop and implement human
27 rights, de-escalation, and cultural training for all custody,
28 mental health, and medical staff at RJD to include discussion of

1 reporting requirements, whistleblowing, non-retaliation, and
2 treatment of incarcerated people as patients.

3 Defendants object to requiring them to provide RJD staff
4 with additional training beyond what they already provide.

5 In light of the evidence discussed above showing that the
6 measures that CDCR has implemented to date, including providing
7 staff with additional training, have proven to be ineffective at
8 stopping violations of the ARP and class members' ADA rights, the
9 Court finds that it is necessary to require Defendants to develop
10 additional training programs for RJD staff and supervisors that
11 are tailored to achieving staff compliance with the ARP and ADA.

12 8. Data collection and early-warning system

13 Plaintiffs request that CDCR develop an electronic system
14 for tracking all incidents at RJD by date, time, location, staff
15 involved, incarcerated people involved, that includes information
16 about whether inmates are class members, any injuries they
17 suffered, and related medical records.

18 Defendants oppose this request, on the grounds that the
19 newly created Enterprise Risk Management Branch, within the
20 Office of Audits and Court Compliance, is responsible for a data-
21 collection and early-warning system that appropriately addresses
22 Plaintiffs' concerns. Diaz Decl. ¶ 32. This system collects,
23 compiles, and analyzes information, evidence, and data from
24 multiple CDCR offices, databases, and other tracking tools. Id.

25 In their reply, Plaintiffs argue that this new system is not
26 operational and is insufficient to achieve the level of tracking
27 that they request, but do not explain why. In the absence of
28 sufficient evidence in the record to make a determination as to

whether additional tracking by CDCR is necessary with respect to incidents involving class members at RJD, the Court declines to require additional tracking at this time.

9. Pepper spray

Plaintiffs request a policy requiring that all pepper spray canisters at RJD be weighed before and after use.

Defendants and their expert oppose this request on the grounds that it would be unnecessarily burdensome and could potentially delay the movement of officers to their posts.

In light of the evidence discussed above, which shows that pepper spray was used on multiple occasions against class members where there was no evidence that the class members posed an imminent threat to RJD staff or other inmates, or that the use of pepper spray served a legitimate penological interest, the Court finds that it is necessary to require CDCR to craft a plan to modify its policies to more effectively monitor and control the use of pepper spray by RJD staff with respect to class members.

10. Anti-retaliation

Plaintiffs request that CDCR be required to put an end to retaliation against class members and staff at RJD who report staff misconduct and to ensure complainants' safety.

Defendants did not object to this request in their briefs.

The Court finds that requiring CDCR to take steps to stop retaliation against class members at RJD in violation of the ADA is necessary.

LEGAL STANDARD

"It is well established that the district court has the inherent authority to enforce compliance with a consent decree

1 that it has entered in an order, to hold parties in contempt for
2 violating the terms therein, and to modify a decree." Nehmer v.
3 U.S. Dep't of Veterans Affairs, 494 F.3d 846, 860 (9th Cir.
4 2007); Frew ex rel. Frew v. Hawkins, 540 U.S. 431, 441 (2004)
5 ("Federal courts are not reduced to approving consent decrees and
6 hoping for compliance. Once entered, a consent decree may be
7 enforced."). Further, a district court has "wide discretion" to
8 modify its own injunctions "if the circumstances, whether of law
9 or fact, obtaining at the time of its issuance have changed, or
10 new ones have since arisen." Sys. Fed'n No. 91, Ry. Emp. Dep't,
11 AFL-CIO v. Wright, 364 U.S. 642, 647 (1961); see also Swift &
12 Co., 286 U.S. 206, 114 (1932) ("A continuing decree of injunction
13 directed to events to come is subject always to adaptation as
14 events may shape the need").

15 The interpretation of a consent decree is for the court, and
16 not the parties subject to the decree. Nehmer, 494 F.3d at 860
17 ("Although a party may ask the district court to issue an order
18 clarifying, enforcing, or modifying a decree and suggest a
19 favored interpretation, a party—whether a private or public
20 entity—cannot dictate the meaning of the decree to the court or
21 relieve itself of its obligations under the decree without the
22 district court's approval.") The court's discretion in
23 interpreting a consent decree is particularly wide where the
24 court has been overseeing a remedial decree for many years. Id.;
25 Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger, 622 F.3d at 1073 (holding that a
26 court that has been "overseeing complex institutional reform
27 litigation for a long period of time" is entitled to "heightened
28 deference").

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

I. Plaintiffs have shown that Defendants violated the ARP and the Court's prior orders and injunctions¹⁵

A. Denial of reasonable accommodations for class members' disabilities

Section I of the ARP requires Defendants to comply with the ADA's anti-discrimination and access provisions, 42 U.S.C. § 12132¹⁶. It provides, "No qualified inmate or parolee with a disability as defined in Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 12102 shall, because of that disability, be excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of services, programs, or activities of the Department or be subjected to discrimination." ARP at 1, Docket No. 681. As discussed above, the Court retained jurisdiction to enforce Defendants' compliance with the ARP. Remedial Order and Injunction at 5, Docket No. 158.

¹⁵ Defendants argue that the allegations of staff misconduct addressed herein fall outside of the scope of this litigation because the operative complaint "does not allege that officers or other prison staff are using excessive force or retaliating against disabled inmates." Defs.' Resp. at 24-25. The Court is not persuaded. Every iteration of the complaint has made the same key allegation, namely that "[s]tate officials have discriminated against plaintiffs and the class they represent by reason of their disability." See, e.g., Compl. ¶ 1, Docket No. 1. The incidents now at issue are alleged to be instances of discrimination against class members by reason of their disability; accordingly, such allegations are well within the scope of this action. Further, the ARP expressly requires Defendants to abstain from denying class members reasonable accommodations or discriminating against them by reason of their disability. The Court retained jurisdiction to enforce Defendants' compliance with the ARP and any orders issued in connection with the same. The allegations of discrimination and denials of reasonable accommodations now before the Court fall within the scope of that jurisdiction.

¹⁶ The language in Section 1 of ARP mirrors the language of Title II of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, which provides, "No qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity."

1 To prove that a public program or service violated § 12132,
2 a plaintiff must show: (1) that he is a "qualified individual
3 with a disability"; (2) that he was either excluded from
4 participation in or denied the benefits of a public entity's
5 services, programs, or activities, or was otherwise discriminated
6 against by the public entity; and (3) that such exclusion, denial
7 of benefits, or discrimination was by reason of his disability.
8 Duvall v. Cty. of Kitsap, 260 F.3d 1124, 1135 (9th Cir. 2001), as
9 amended on denial of reh'g (Oct. 11, 2001).

10 The Ninth Circuit has held that the second element of this
11 test can be satisfied where a law enforcement officer could have
12 used less force or no force during the performance of his law-
13 enforcement duties with respect to a disabled person. See
14 Sheehan v. City & Cty. of San Francisco, 743 F.3d 1211, 1232-33
15 (9th Cir. 2014), rev'd on other grounds sub nom., City & Cty. of
16 San Francisco, Calif. v. Sheehan, 575 U.S. 600 (2015) (holding
17 that a failure to reasonably accommodate a person's disability in
18 the course of an investigation or arrest by using unnecessary
19 force, causing the person to suffer "greater injury or indignity
20 in that process than other arrestees," gives rise to a claim
21 under § 12132, and that a reasonable jury could conclude that a
22 police officer's failure to use less force or no force during an
23 arrest of a person with mental illness could constitute a failure
24 to provide a reasonable accommodation in violation of § 12132);
25 Vos v. City of Newport Beach, 892 F.3d 1024, 1037 (9th Cir.
26 2018), cert. denied sub nom. City of Newport Beach, Cal. v. Vos,
27 139 S. Ct. 2613 (2019) (same). When applied in the prison
28 context, it follows that the second element of a § 12132 claim

1 can be satisfied where a correctional officer could have used
2 less force or no force during the performance of his penological
3 duties with respect to a disabled person.¹⁷

4 Defendants did not address, much less distinguish, these
5 authorities in their briefs, nor did they dispute that the second
6 element of a § 12132 claim can be satisfied in the manner just
7 described.

8 Here, it is undisputed that class members are "qualified
9 individuals with a disability" within the meaning of the ADA, and
10 that the first element is met. At issue is whether Plaintiffs
11 have shown, as required by the second and third elements of a
12 claim under § 12132, that RJD staff denied class members the
13 benefits of RJD's services, programs, or activities, or otherwise
14 discriminated against them, by reason of their disabilities.

15 As discussed in more detail in the Findings of Fact, the
16 Court has found that RJD staff failed on numerous occasions to
17 reasonably accommodate the disabilities of class members. RJD
18 staff refused class members' requests for alternative methods for
19 communication (in the case of deaf inmates); for the use
20

21 ¹⁷ The OIG's interpretation of CDCR's use-of-force policy is
22 consistent with the notion that correctional officers have an
23 obligation under the ADA to reasonably accommodate an inmate's
24 disabilities when considering the use of force in the performance
25 of their penological duties. See OIG Report, Monitoring the Use-
26 of-Force Review Process of the California Department of
27 Corrections and Rehabilitation (July 13, 2020) at 5, Grunfeld
28 Decl., Ex. VV ("According to departmental policy, when
determining the best course of action to resolve a particular
situation, staff must evaluate the totality of the circumstances,
including an inmate's demeanor, mental health status and medical
concerns (if known), and the inmate's ability to understand and
comply with orders. Policy further states that staff should
attempt to verbally persuade, whenever possible, to mitigate the
need for force.").

1 alternative handcuffing methods (in the case of mobility-impaired
2 inmates); for assistance with operating wheelchairs (in the case
3 of wheelchair-bound inmates); for showers and cleaning supplies
4 (for inmates with incontinence problems); for additional time to
5 safely enter and exit cells (for mobility-impaired inmates); and
6 for adequate transportation methods (for mobility-impaired
7 inmates). Defendants do not dispute that these class members
8 required, and that RJD staff failed to provide them with,
9 reasonable accommodations, nor do they dispute that these
10 failures constitute denials of the benefits of CDCR's services,
11 programs, or activities or discrimination within the meaning of §
12 12132. Accordingly, the second element is met as to these
13 incidents.

14 The Court also has found that RJD staff failed to provide
15 reasonable accommodations for class members' disabilities when
16 RJD staff failed to use less force or no force when performing
17 their penological duties, such as by throwing class members out
18 of wheelchairs, punching them, kicking them, or using pepper
19 spray where the undisputed evidence shows that the class members
20 posed no threat to RJD staff that would warrant the use of such
21 force. The second element also is met as to these incidents.

22 As to the third element, whether these failures to provide
23 reasonable accommodations were due to the class members'
24 disabilities, the Court found that this element is met based on
25 the totality of the evidence. Inmates state in their
26 declarations that they believe, based on their own experiences
27 and observations, that RJD staff targets people with disabilities
28 and other vulnerable inmates for mistreatment. These beliefs are

1 consistent with the allegations credited in the Bishop Report and
2 the memoranda by the two sergeant investigators, and the opinions
3 of Plaintiffs' experts, which Defendants have not disputed.
4 Defendants have not proffered any evidence from which the Court
5 could infer an alternative cause for the incidents in question,
6 such as a legitimate penological interest or the lack of a
7 reasonable accommodation that RJD staff could have provided to
8 the class members.

9 Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendants have violated
10 Section I of the ARP and the Court's prior orders by violating
11 § 12132.

12 B. Interference with class members' ADA rights

13 Plaintiffs contend that staff at RJD have interfered with
14 class members' exercise of their rights under the ADA in
15 violation of the ADA's anti-interference provision, 42 U.S.C.
16 § 12203(b), which provides:

17 It shall be unlawful to coerce, intimidate,
18 threaten, or interfere with any individual
19 in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on
20 account of his or her having exercised or
21 enjoyed, or on account of his or her having
aided or encouraged any other individual in
the exercise or enjoyment of, any right
granted or protected by this chapter.

22 Section 12203(b) was not expressly incorporated into the
23 ARP. Nevertheless, the Court concludes that Defendants are
24 required to comply with § 12203(b), which is a part of the ADA.
25 The stipulated order that the Court entered at the outset of the
26 remedial phase of this litigation makes clear that "the intent"
27 of the parties was "to require defendants to operate programs,
28 activities, services and facilities of the California Department

1 of Corrections in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities
2 Act and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973[.]” Stipulation
3 and Order ¶ 12, Docket No. 148. The purpose of the ARP was to
4 set forth specific actions that Defendants would take to bring
5 their programs, activities, services, and facilities into
6 compliance with the ADA and the RA. One of such action was to
7 set up a system to facilitate class members’ requests for
8 reasonable accommodations and ADA-related grievances. When RJD
9 staff frustrate the effectiveness of that system by threatening,
10 coercing, or intimidating class members into foregoing their
11 rights to request reasonable accommodations or file ADA-related
12 grievances, that constitutes a violation of the ARP and the
13 Court’s prior orders and injunctions regarding the same.

14 The Ninth Circuit has not specifically described the
15 elements required to establish a violation of § 12203(b), nor has
16 it defined what “intimidation” or “coercion” mean in the context
17 of § 12203(b). The Court finds Brown v. City of Tucson to be
18 instructive. 336 F.3d 1181, 1191-93 (9th Cir. 2003). There, the
19 Ninth Circuit held that the plaintiff had stated a claim for a
20 violation of § 12203(b) by alleging facts showing that (1) her
21 employer threatened her with an adverse action; (2) the threat
22 had a nexus to her exercise or enjoyment of an ADA right; and (3)
23 she suffered “distinct and palpable” injury as a result of the
24 threat. Id. The Ninth Circuit held that the requisite injury
25 “could consist of either the giving up of her ADA rights, or some
26 other injury which resulted from her refusal to give up her
27 rights, or from the threat itself.” Id.

1 As discussed in more detail in the Findings of Fact, the
2 Court has found that staff members at RJD have interfered with
3 certain class members' enjoyment of their rights under the ADA
4 and ARP in violation of § 12203(b) by intimidating, threatening,
5 or coercing them into abstaining from making requests for
6 reasonable accommodations or filing ADA grievances. As a result
7 of the intimidation, threats, and coercion, these class members
8 suffered injury in the form of giving up their rights to make
9 requests for reasonable accommodations or to file ADA grievances,
10 or in the form of severe emotional distress. See Brown, 336 F.3d
11 at 1193 (holding that the plaintiff alleged an injury within the
12 meaning of § 12203(b) by alleging that she "suffered short-term
13 memory problems and felt extremely stressed, harassed, and
14 pressured" by her employer's threats).

15 These violations of § 12203(b) constitute violations of the
16 ARP and the Court's prior orders and injunctions regarding the
17 same.

18 II. Plaintiffs have shown that Defendants failed to comply with
19 their Court-ordered tracking and accountability obligations

20 As discussed above, the Court has found that its Order
21 Modifying the 2007 Injunction requires Defendants to log
22 allegations only to the extent that they involve the denial of or
23 failure to receive "access to services, programs, activities,
24 accommodations or assistive devices required by any of the
25 following: the Armstrong Remedial Plan, the Americans with
26 Disabilities Act or this Court's prior orders." Order Modifying
27 2007 Injunction at 1, Docket No. 2479 (emphasis added).
28

1 It is undisputed that Defendants failed to log alleged
2 failures to provide reasonable accommodations to class members,
3 such as by denying class members alternative handcuffing methods,
4 wheelchairs, and additional time to enter or leave a cell. See
5 Freedman Decl. ¶ 280. It is also undisputed that Defendants
6 failed to log alleged failures by RJD staff to provide reasonable
7 accommodations to class members where the reasonable
8 accommodation would have been the use of less force or no force
9 during the performance of penological duties. The Court has
10 found that Defendants violated the Court's prior orders and
11 injunctions by failing to log these allegations.

12 The Court will modify its prior orders and injunctions to
13 require Defendants to track allegations of retaliation and
14 interference in violation of the ADA's anti-retaliation and anti-
15 interference provisions, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12203(a) and (b). The
16 Court has found that including such allegations in the
17 accountability log is consistent with the parties' intent to
18 require Defendants, during the remedial phase of this litigation,
19 to operate their facilities and programs in accordance with the
20 ADA and RA. See Stipulation and Order ¶ 12, Docket No. 148.

21 III. The implementation of additional remedial measures is
22 necessary to ensure compliance with the ARP and ADA

23 The Court retained jurisdiction to enforce the terms of the
24 Remedial Order and Injunction, as well as to issue "any order
25 permitted by law, including contempt, necessary to ensure that
26 defendants comply with the guidelines, policies, procedures,
27 plans and evaluations" required by the Remedial Order and
28 Injunction. Remedial Order and Injunction at 5, Docket No. 158.

1 The Court has found that the additional remedial measures
 2 discussed above are necessary to ensure that Defendants comply
 3 with their obligation under the ARP and ADA to provide reasonable
 4 accommodations for class members' disabilities and to otherwise
 5 refrain from discriminating against class members by reason of
 6 their disabilities. They also are necessary to effectuate the
 7 parties' and the Court's intent "to require defendants to operate
 8 programs, activities, services and facilities of the California
 9 Department of Corrections in accordance with the Americans with
 10 Disabilities Act and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973[.]"
 11 Stipulation and Order ¶ 12, Docket No. 148. Accordingly, the
 12 Court will modify its prior orders and injunctions to require
 13 Defendants to develop a plan to implement the additional remedial
 14 measures that the Court has found to be necessary to bring
 15 Defendants into compliance with the ARP and ADA.¹⁸

18 ¹⁸ Defendants contend that the modification of an injunction
 19 requires new findings of (1) irreparable injury; (2)
 20 unavailability of adequate remedies at law; (3) balance of
 21 hardships; and (4) consideration of the public interest. To
 22 support that proposition, Defendants rely on Arizona Dream Act
 23 Coal. v. Brewer, 855 F.3d 957, 963 (9th Cir. 2017). Brewer is
 24 distinguishable, because the permanent injunction there was
 25 issued after the district court granted summary judgment in favor
 26 of the plaintiffs. There was no modification of a prior
 27 injunction in Brewer. Here, by contrast, the Court entered the
 28 Remedial Order and Injunction pursuant to the parties' agreement
 after they settled this action. Stipulation and Order Re:
 Liability and Remedy ¶ 6, Docket No. 148. During the remedial
 phase of this litigation, the Court has modified its injunctions
 several times in response to enforcement motions such as the
 present one pursuant to the jurisdiction it retained to enter
 "any order permitted by law, including contempt, necessary to
 ensure that defendants comply" with the ARP. Remedial Order and
 Injunction at 5, Docket No. 158. Defendants cite no authority
 showing that the Court must make any specific findings when
 enforcing the ARP under the terms of the parties' settlement

IV. The additional remedial measures ordered herein are consistent with the PLRA

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) provides that courts "shall not grant or approve any prospective relief [with respect to prison conditions] unless the court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right." 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(A). The Court is required to give substantial weight to "any adverse impact on public safety or the operation of a criminal justice system caused by" the prospective relief. Id. Whether prospective relief is appropriate in light of the PLRA¹⁹ depends on whether the Court finds, in light of the

agreement. In an abundance of caution, however, the Court finds and concludes that the record amply supports the modification of the Court's prior injunctions to require Defendants to implement the remedial measures ordered here based on the four factors described in Brewer. Class members would suffer irreparable harm in the absence of the additional remedial measures, because RJD staff are likely to continue to violate the ARP and class members' ADA rights in the absence of such measures. The balance of hardships tips strongly in the class members' favor, because their physical and mental health, as well as their ability to request and obtain reasonable accommodations for their disabilities and exercise their ADA rights, would be at risk absent the additional remedial measures. The burden on Defendants of implementing such measures is severely outweighed by the hardship that the class members would suffer in the absence of the measures. Class members do not have an adequate remedy of law because damages for past violations of their ADA rights would do nothing to prevent further violations, which are likely. Finally, the public has a strong interest in the enforcement of the ADA.

¹⁹ The PLRA, 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(B), also requires that the Court make certain findings to the extent that any prospective relief requires a government official to exceed his or her authority under state or local law. Defendants have not identified any state or local law that they must violate to implement the additional remedial measures ordered herein. Accordingly, the Court need not make any findings under 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(B).

1 "order as a whole," "that the set of reforms being ordered—the
2 'relief'—corrects the violations of prisoners' rights with the
3 minimal impact possible on defendants' discretion over their
4 policies and procedures." Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger, 622 F.3d
5 at 1071.

6 A. Narrowly tailored

7 The Court concludes that the additional remedial measures
8 discussed above meet the requirements of the PLRA. They are
9 narrowly tailored because they require action only with respect
10 to RJD, which is where violations of the ARP and class members'
11 ADA rights have been established, and because they are the least
12 that can be done to protect class members at RJD from further
13 violations of their rights under the ARP and ADA. Id. at 1072
14 (holding that the scope of permissible injunctive relief "is
15 dictated by the extent of the violation established") (citation
16 and internal quotation marks omitted). As discussed above, the
17 substantial evidence that Plaintiffs have presented, and that
18 Defendants have not successfully refuted, shows that the
19 violations of class members' rights are not limited to isolated
20 incidents. The dozens of ARP and ADA violations described in the
21 inmates' declarations were widespread in every sense of the word;
22 they affected class members who suffer from a wide range of
23 disabilities; they were caused by many identified RJD staff
24 members; and they took place at a variety of locations at RJD.

25 As discussed, the incidents appear to be the result of a
26 persistent failure to adequately supervise and hold RJD staff
27 accountable for violations of class members' ARP and ADA rights.
28 It remains possible, under the current policies and procedures,

1 for RJD staff members to continue to violate class members' ARP
2 and ADA rights while potentially avoiding accountability for
3 their actions. The additional remedial measures in question are
4 specifically designed to remedy this, and they are therefore
5 necessary to prevent further violations of the ARP and class
6 members' ADA rights. See, e.g., Armstrong v. Brown, 768 F.3d at
7 984 (affirming order requiring CDCR Defendants to implement
8 remedial measures intended to enhance CDCR's accountability);
9 Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger, 622 F.3d at 1073-74 (noting the
10 importance of accountability measures in ensuring ADA
11 compliance); Morales Feliciano v. Rullan, 378 F.3d 42, 55-56 (1st
12 Cir. 2004) (noting the importance of accountability in ensuring
13 the long-term success of the health care system in Puerto Rico's
14 prisons).

15 B. Least Intrusive

16 The additional remedial measures ordered herein are not
17 impermissibly intrusive because they do not micromanage RJD's
18 operations. Defendants have the discretion to craft policies and
19 procedures to implement the additional remedial measures.
20 Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger, 622 F.3d at 1071 ("Intrusiveness is
21 a particularly difficult issue for defendants to argue, as by
22 ordering them to draft and promulgate a plan, the district court
23 left to defendants' discretion as many of the particulars
24 regarding how to deliver the relief as it deemed possible.
25 Allowing defendants to develop policies and procedures to meet
26 the ADA's requirements is precisely the type of process that the
27 Supreme Court has indicated is appropriate for devising a
28 suitable remedial plan in a prison litigation case."). That the

1 Court describes the additional remedial measures with some
2 specificity does not change this conclusion. See Armstrong v.
3 Brown, 768 F.3d at 986 (holding that “[a] court may, as the
4 district court did here, provide specific instructions to the
5 State without running afoul of the PLRA”).

6 Critically, Defendants have not advanced any viable
7 alternative means to protect class members at RJD that are
8 narrower or less intrusive. As discussed, Defendants suggest
9 that the appropriate course is to wait and see whether the steps
10 that they have taken in the last few years eventually will end
11 the ongoing violations of the ARP and class members’ ADA rights.
12 The Court finds that such a proposal is not a viable alternative
13 to the additional remedial measures ordered herein, because the
14 record shows that the rights of class members are likely to
15 continue to be violated under the current policies and
16 procedures.

17 The goal and intent of the parties and Court’s Remedial
18 Order and Injunction at the outset of the remedial phase of this
19 litigation was to bring all of CDCR’s prisons into compliance
20 with the ADA and the RA. Almost twenty-four years after the
21 issuance of that order and injunction, Defendants are not yet in
22 compliance. This is so even though the parties and the Court
23 have attempted various iterations of remedial measures that are
24 narrower and less intrusive than the ones now ordered. The Court
25 has found, as discussed in more detail above, that the policies
26 and systems currently in place at RJD, which are the product of
27 the parties’ and the Court’s prior efforts to bring Defendants
28 into full compliance, are insufficient to end the ongoing

1 violations of class members' rights. Accordingly, the Court's
2 implementation of additional and broader remedial measures is
3 warranted. Armstrong v. Brown, 768 F.3d at 986 (noting that,
4 where the "the district court has attempted narrower, less
5 intrusive alternatives—and those alternatives have failed," the
6 court has discretion to order relief that might have raised
7 concerns about breadth and intrusiveness under the PLRA in the
8 first instance) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

9 The Court has carefully considered and weighed the arguments
10 and evidence presented by Defendants, and it has found that
11 Defendants have not shown that the additional remedial measures
12 would have any adverse impact on public safety or the operation
13 of a criminal justice system. Id. Defendants object to the
14 additional remedial measures on the ground that they are
15 unnecessary. The Court disagrees with Defendants on this point
16 based on the evidence discussed at length above. Defendants also
17 object to the additional measures on the ground that they would
18 be burdensome to implement in the time frame that Plaintiffs have
19 proposed. Even if it were the case that implementing the
20 additional remedial measures in the time frame that Plaintiffs
21 have proposed would be burdensome for Defendants, "[a]
22 demonstration that an order is burdensome does nothing to prove
23 that it was overly intrusive" or otherwise inconsistent with the
24 requirements of the PLRA. Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger, 622 F.3d
25 at 1071. Where, as here, the Court has found that the additional
26 remedial measures are necessary to ensure Defendants' compliance
27 with the ARP and ADA, and that no viable less restrictive
28 alternative exists, the question of whether the additional

1 remedial measures require some expenditure of resources by
2 Defendants is not determinative. See id. ("With Congress having
3 made the decision to recognize the rights of disabled persons,
4 the question is not whether the relief the court ordered to
5 vindicate those rights is expensive, or difficult to achieve, but
6 whether the same vindication of federal rights could have been
7 achieved with less involvement by the court in directing the
8 details of defendants' operations.").

9 Defendants argue that the additional remedial measures do
10 not comply with the PLRA because they are overly intrusive in
11 light of their specificity. Defendants rely on Lewis v. Casey,
12 518 U.S. 343, 347-61 (1996) to support that argument.

13 Lewis is distinguishable. There, the Supreme Court reversed
14 an injunction that the district court issued after it found, at
15 summary judgment, that the State of Arizona Department of
16 Corrections (ADOC) had failed to provide prisoners with access to
17 the courts and legal services. The injunction required ADOC to
18 make changes to its library and legal assistance policies for
19 inmates, which were "specified in minute detail." Id. The
20 Supreme Court held that the injunction could not stand, in
21 relevant part, because the district court had "failed to accord
22 adequate deference to the judgment of the prison authorities,"
23 and because the court had allowed a special master to craft the
24 injunction. Id. at 361-62. The Supreme Court reasoned that the
25 "proper procedure" would have been for the district court to
26 charge ADOC "with the task of devising a Constitutionally sound
27 program to assure inmate access to the courts." Id. at 362
28 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

1 Here, in contrast to Lewis, the Court will charge Defendants
2 with the task of crafting a remedial plan. Requiring Defendants
3 to comply with certain conditions when crafting the plan does not
4 violate the PLRA, for the reasons discussed above.

5 In light of the foregoing, the Court finds that the
6 additional remedial measures ordered here are necessary and
7 consistent with the PLRA.

8 //

CONCLUSION

The Court GRANTS IN PART Plaintiffs' motion to modify its prior orders and injunctions to require Defendants to design, and then implement, a plan that requires additional remedial measures at RJD. The Court will issue a separate order describing the additional remedial measures that Defendants' plan must include. The Court also will modify its prior orders and injunctions to require Defendants to log alleged violations of the ADA's anti-interference and anti-retaliation provisions. The Court defers ruling on Plaintiffs' request to order the implementation of additional remedial measures at other CDCR prisons pending the resolution of the pending state-wide enforcement motion. The Court also defers ruling on Plaintiffs' request to set aside Inmate 2's RVRs from the incident on June 17, 2020. Defendants shall provide the Court immediately with the written report of the RVR hearing and any materials relied upon that have not been provided. Defendants shall also diligently pursue a determination of whether a video of the June 17, 2020, incident exists, and if it does, shall provide a copy immediately. Defendants shall report on their progress in this regard within fourteen days of the date of this order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 8, 2020



CLAUDIA WILKEN
United States District Judge